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Legacy

South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology

Inside...

VISTA

Director's Notes
"Coastal Connections" Event
Invitation Reply (INSERT)

RESEARCH

Santa Elena Forts
Lisa Hudgins Departs
Don Patton Memorial Fund
Santa Elena Volunteers
Paleoindian Excavation
Florence Stockade
Gronauer Lock

ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESEARCH TRUST

Late Archaic Chronology
Mounds in Lancaster County
ART Donors
Questionnaire (INSERT)
Donor/Mail List Reply

UNDERWATER ARCHAEOLOGY

Fort Frederick Barrel Well
H. L. Hunley Update
Cooper River Heritage Trail
SCIAA Receives Marine Remote
Sensing Equipment
New Maritime Web Page

SCIAA NEWS

Ken Sassaman Leaves
Notable Publication Recognized
Greenwood Museum Exhibit
William L. Koob Memorial Fund
Recent SCIAA Publications
1998 Archaeology Month
SEAC in Greenville

A Free Black Landmark in Columbia: Testing at the Mann-Simons Cottage

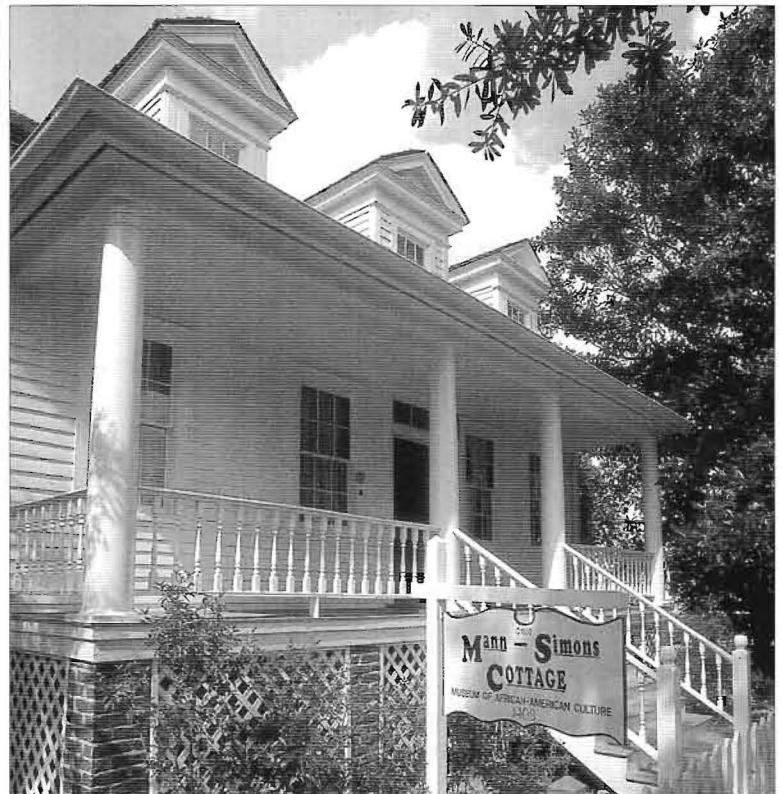
By Christopher Ohm Clement

If you were to walk up Main Street in Columbia, in the year 1850, few landmarks would be familiar. For starters, you wouldn't be on Main, but on Richardson Street, while the cornerstone of the current Statehouse would not be laid for another year. Trains, the bane of the modern commuter, began arriving in town only eight years earlier, and yes, Columbia would not officially become a city until 1855. Streets were dirt and riddled with potholes, and the only sidewalks in town were those maintained by individual businesses.

Although Columbia had only 6,060 residents in 1850, it was already the business center for the Midlands. With the railroad connecting it to the coast, Columbia became a main transshipment point for cotton from the adjacent piedmont areas as well as the principal market town

for area farmers. Further, in December, the State Senate met for deliberation, ushering in the height of a social season that ran from October until the heat of summer. Lectures at South Carolina College (now USC), concerts in local drawing rooms, and a bustling market all added to the

See MANN-SIMONS, Page 11



Mann-Simons Cottage. (Photo by M. Alexander, courtesy of Columbia Historic Foundation)

THIS BOOK DONATED BY.....

Vista

By Bruce Rippeteau, Director and State Archaeologist

Legacy, published three times a year, is the newsletter of the SC Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology, University of South Carolina
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Nena Powell Rice, Editor

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SCIAA has recently been field oriented, as it usually is over the spring and summer seasons, with various excavations and investigations all around the state. Our work ranges from major long-term project excavations at Parris Island (Santa Elena/Charlesfort) and Allendale (Paleoindian), to test operations at several locales including Upstate prehistoric rock art, the new Governor's School for Science and Math, and historic coastal shipping.

A real fine Archaeological Research Trust Board meeting was held on May 14, just west of Allendale, at the Paleoindian excavations, in the forest near the Savannah River. We thank Clariant Chemical Corporation for the use of their recreational facility. Important Board discussions have resulted in various visible, and some not-yet-visible, actions, for the good of SCIAA and its USC mission and for South Carolina archaeology.

Our current Board consists of: Christopher Amer (SCIAA, Columbia), Lezlie Barker (Past Chair, Greenville), Lou Edens (Mt. Pleasant), John Frierson (Vice Chair, Lexington), Grayson Hanahan (Charleston), Lynn Harris (SCIAA, Charleston), Ernest Helms (Kingsport, TN), Cyndy Hernandez (Mt. Pleasant), James Kirby (Ballentine), Jonathan Leader (SCIAA, Columbia),

Nadia Mostafa (Columbia), Sandy Nelson (Lancaster), Lindsay Pettus (Lancaster), Emerson Read (Charleston), Nena Rice (SCIAA, Board Staff Assistant, Columbia), Bruce Rippeteau (SCIAA, Columbia), Esther Shirley (Pelzer), and Andee Steen (Chair, Heath Springs).

While we were there seeing Dr. Al Goodyear's Paleoindian site, our great friend Mrs. Betty Stringfellow, from John's Island, came by with several of her friends, and fed a multitude of the excavators (See pages 8-10). After the Allendale meeting, many members left in convoy to visit Drs. Stan South and Chester DePratter's Santa Elena/Charlesfort excavations at USMC Parris Island (See pages 4-5).

Regarding ART, I would also like to welcome Russell Burns, of Laurens, who joined the trip and has now joined the Board!



Bruce Rippeteau, Director and State Archaeologist. (Photo by Daryl P. Miller)

A ceremony was held on March 16 at the SC State Library where State Librarian Jim Johnson presented SCIAA and the authors, one of their "South Carolina 10 Most Notable State Government Publications in 1997" awards. This was for *Old Farm, New Farm: An Archaeology of Rural Modernization in the Aiken Plateau, 1875-1950*, by Melanie A. Cabak and Mary M. Inkrot. This is the second time the Savannah River Archaeological Research Program has been recognized with this honor, and the third for SCIAA generally!

Also, the Greenwood Museum recognized the SCIAA, especially Joy Staats and Sean Maroney, for their work in upgrading an exhibit under our Small Business Outreach Project. Further, I would note that Dr. Jonathan Leader's Gronauer Lock Gates arrived from Indiana in eight "semi-tractor trailer" trucks (See page 16). We thank Wayne Roberts, Vice President of the Archaeological Society of South Carolina, for organizing a successful

Spring Workshop for members of the Society and their guests, which was held at Sesquicentennial State Park on April 25, 1998. Of further note, Chris Clement and Mona Grunden of the Cultural Resource Consulting Division had a special historical archaeology project at Historic Columbia Foundation's Mann-Simon's Cottage. These and other interests are elsewhere covered by the Editor in this issue with illustrations.

We all were deeply saddened by the death on March 26 of yet another very very special South Carolina avocational archaeologist, Col. William ("Bill") L. Koob (USA Army Retired) of Mt. Pleasant. Martha Zierden of the Charleston Museum arranged a fitting elegy for a man who touched all of us, individually and personally. Bill was a very highly decorated WWII infantry hero who went on to a distinguished Army career and then in retirement to an equally notable involvement with our state's archaeology. Bill died fully wrapped in laurels from both pursuits. If you find flint chips fluttering down

from above, it is because Bill is up there showing angels how to flake flint (See page 30).

I note the achievements of David Crass in becoming Manager of Archaeological Services Unit in Atlanta and Ken Sassaman in joining the University of Florida at Gainesville. Dr. Crass, after several years, and Dr. Sassaman, after 12 years, both leave the Savannah River Archaeological Research Program division of SCIAA in Aiken/Savannah River Site where they made great contributions. Program manager, Dr. Mark Brooks, is already filling these shoes, and we will not say goodbye to Dave or Ken as both have elected to accept being SCIAA Research Affiliates, as have, separately our professional friends Ruth Wetmore and Lee Tippet.

For my quote to end this *Vista*, I turn to an unattributable ophorism found in a fortune cookie:

"The best prophet of the future is the past."

COASTAL CONNECTIONS: SCIAA/BARUCH INSTITUTES AT USC PLAN EXCITING CONFERENCE By Bruce Rippeteau, Director of SCIAA and Madilyn Fletcher, Director of Belle W. Baruch Institute

On September 12, 1998, SCIAA and the Baruch Institute at the University of South Carolina plan an exciting joint conference called *"Coastal Connections: Past and Future."* The conference will be held in the Gambrell Hall auditorium, Room 154 at USC from 10:00 AM to 1:30 PM. South Carolina is extremely fortunate with its wealth of coastal resources, which have nurtured coastal populations and provided rare opportunities, for recreation and environmental experiences. The University of South Carolina has a strong, diverse range of educational, research, and outreach programs that focus on the coastal region and has helped to reveal the richness, complexity, and potential of this region. As there is increasing pressure on this valuable environment through population growth and increasing tourism, there is a need to do more to share our University's experience and

knowledge with the general public, make them more aware of the history and nature of the coast, and help build with them a vision for the future.

The two USC units that have particular interest in the coast are the SC Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology and the Belle W. Baruch Institute for Marine Biology and Coastal Research. For example, SCIAA, which celebrates its 35th anniversary this year, has coastal field offices at Ft. Johnson in Charleston, licenses nearly 400 divers in South Carolina, and under state law has land management oversight of the river bottoms and three statute miles of submerged lands from shore. The Baruch Institute has its Marine Field Laboratory at Hobcaw Barony, where extensive and diverse research and education programs have been flourishing for almost 30 years.

Our two Institutes have recently joined together

to plan a Saturday morning forum to share with the public some of the fruits of our research and to showcase the types of activities that USC is conducting on the coast. This will be an informal event designed for relaxed information exchange, followed by a Lowcountry Beaufort stew, and opportunities for one-on-one interaction. Please spread the word to friends of coastal South Carolina and support us in this multidisciplinary exchange of information on some of the exciting and intriguing USC activities on the South Carolina coast.

You are welcome to participate at either, lunch is optional. Please register for lunch by filling out the enclosed invitation reply envelope with your check payable to: THE UNIVERSITY OF SOUTH CAROLINA. For further information, contact Anne Miller at Baruch at (803) 777-3927 or Nena Powell Rice at SCIAA at (803) 777-8170.

Research

Search for Santa Elena Forts

By Chester B. DePratter and Stanley South

In Spring 1998, we returned to Santa Elena for an eight-week field season. This project involved discovery and delineation of forts. During its 21-year occupation span, Santa Elena was protected by at least five forts, each of which lasted only four or five years due to high soil moisture and voracious termites. At present, the locations for only two of these forts are known.

One of the missing forts, the first Fort San Marcos (hereafter San Marcos I) was prefabricated in St. Augustine, transported to Santa Elena, and hastily erected in 1577. It was used until 1582 or 1583 when it was replaced by Fort San Marcos II. San Marcos I was really just a blockhouse without a surrounding moat. A plan drawing made in 1578 and documentary evidence indicate that this fort is located beneath the 7th fairway of the Parris Island Golf Course. In order to facilitate a search for this fort, the Marine Corps agreed to temporarily close the seventh hole and divert play to a nearby practice hole.

Our search for this fort involved excavation of two large block units with the assistance of a Gradall (a large piece of machinery that we have used successfully in previous seasons). These blocks were positioned over artifact concentrations mapped during a 1994 shovel testing project. One block, 38BU51G, measured 20 by 70 feet (1,400 sq ft), and the other, 38BU51H, was a 20-by-50-foot unit (1,000 sq ft). Although each of these blocks contained abundant Spanish

artifacts and Spanish features including postholes, refuse pits, and a well, neither provided unambiguous structural evidence that would allow identification of Fort San Marcos I. Analysis of both the feature evidence

fort were believed to be French Charlesfort, built in 1562 and abandoned in 1563. Marine Corps Major George Osterhout excavated portions of this fort (which he believed to be Charlesfort) in 1923.

Recent documentary research has led to the conclusion that Fort San Marcos II may sit on top of two earlier Spanish forts, Fort San Salvador (occupied 1566 to c.1569) and Fort San Felipe II (occupied 1570 to 1576). The 1998 excavations within Fort San Marcos II involved several goals. The



Santa Elena excavations on the 7th fairway on Parris Island, SC. (Photo by Stanley South)

and artifact collections from these blocks is currently underway.

We also worked in the remains of Fort San Marcos II this season. Fort San Marcos II, occupied from 1582 or 1583 until 1587, was a blockhouse surrounded by a water-filled moat. In the 19th and early part of the 20th century, the exposed remains of this

first goal was to determine the location and extent of Major Osterhout's excavations. The second goal was to determine whether there was any evidence to support the suggestion that there might be one or more earlier forts located beneath Fort San Marcos II. The final goal was to determine the condition of the remains of Fort San

Marcos II and the other forts that may have been located there.

We excavated three trenches in Fort San Marcos II. The largest of the three, located on the west side of the fort, was 70 feet long and covered 842.5 sq ft. We found evidence of extensive trenching done by Major Osterhout and his crew in the 1920s as well as additional excavations that may relate to artifact collectors who visited the site in the 19th century. We also relocated a trench excavated by one of us (SS) in 1979. Our excavations in this block also uncovered large postholes and large timbers that are probably part of Fort San Marcos II. Large numbers of Spanish artifacts, including many that were burned, were found throughout these excavations including in the backfill of the Major's excavations.

Two other five-foot-wide trenches were excavated in the fort interior. One of these (located in the northern half of the fort) was 100 feet long and included 400 sq ft of excavated area. This northern trench crossed two Spanish ditches and one of Major Osterhout's excavation trenches. Spanish artifacts were sparse in this part of the fort.

The second test trench, 90 feet long and covering 450 sq ft, was located in the southern half of the fort's interior. This trench exposed remains of at least one, and possibly two, Spanish forts. One of the potential forts was represented by a puddled clay floor located just beneath the present topsoil. Nearly a foot beneath this clay floor was a burned deposit consisting of abundant charcoal, melted olive jar, iron spikes, and a 24-pound cannon ball. This heavily burned deposit may represent the remains of an earlier fort, but firm conclusions on this issue must await analysis of the recovered artifacts and careful study of the

excavation record.

The 1998 excavations were conducted through grants obtained from the Department of the Navy. As usual, the United States Marine Corps personnel on Parris Island were perfect hosts who made our project extremely enjoyable for both the project directors and the field crews. The 1998 field crew consisted of James Legg, Field Director; Michael Stoner, Kris Asher, and Linda H. "Polly" Worthy, Field Assistants; Carol McCannless, Field Assistant and Tour Guide. Tommy Charles operated our Gradall in the first two weeks of the project. Lisa Hudgins, graduate assistant, handled all of the necessary paperwork in the Columbia office. A laboratory crew consisting of Heathley Johnson and Christopher Cooper processed the materials in the SCIAA lab.

Volunteers who worked the entire eight weeks included Todd Lindsey from Greenville, and JoAn and David Jordon from Santa Maria, California. David and JoAn have worked with us as volunteers for four full seasons since 1994. Other members of our volunteer crew (each of whom stayed one or two weeks) consisted of E. Donald Patton (GA), Carl and Elizabeth "Chica" Arndt (GA), Jane Berkeley (VA), Marie Harrelson (SC), Aubrey Daniels (GA), Nancy E. White (CA), Betty Riggan (FL), Elsie Fox (IN), Oula Seitsonen (FINLAND), Trey McBride (SC), Robert Allison (NC), Joel Conkle (SC), Lee Tippet (NC), Judy Lester (SC), Dr. Linda Carnes-McNaughton (NC), James Bice (SC), Candace Asher (SC), Richard Polhemus (TN), Judy Allen (FL), John Moran (SC), Cathy Buehner (MI), Jeff Coutu (PA), Heathley Johnson (SC), Sharon Egan (GA), Amy Kendrick (GA), and Debbie Ranney (SC).

LISA HUDGINS DEPARTS

By Chester DePratter

Lisa Hudgins, who worked for the Santa Elena Project for the past four years, has left SCIAA for a new position. She is now a museum technician with the Salem Maritime National Historic Site in Salem, Massachusetts. Her new duties involve curation of archaeological and historical collections, development of a collection data base, and anything else that needs to be done.

While with the Santa Elena Project, Lisa provided many valuable services. As a computer whiz who was equally competent on IBM and McIntosh systems, she worked with creating spreadsheets for the extensive Santa Elena and Charlesfort collections, developed mailing lists, and assisted Stan and myself in many other tasks. She also assisted with the preparation of manuscripts for publication, she handled crew payroll and paperwork, coordinated the volunteer crew program, and in general kept the project running smoothly. In her spare time, Lisa developed the outstanding Charlesfort/Santa Elena home page that you can visit at garnet.cla.sc.edu/sciaa/sciaa.html.

Lisa will be missed greatly by Santa Elena Project personnel and the rest of the SCIAA staff. We wish her well in her new job.



Lisa hard at work. (Photo by Stanley South)

The E. Donald Patton Memorial Fund Established

By Stanley South and Chester B. DePratter



Don Patton in the field at Santa Elena in April 1998. (Photo by Stanley South)

On April 13th, 1998, Southeastern archaeology lost one of its most dedicated and beloved practitioners with the sudden death of Edward Donald Patton. At the time of his death, Don worked in the archaeological laboratory and in the field for Brockington and Associates, Inc. of Atlanta, Georgia, and prior to that he worked for Garrow and Associates. For the past six years he took leave from his job to join Chester DePratter and Stan South as a volunteer member of the SCIAA crew at the Spanish Santa Elena site on Parris Island near Beaufort, South Carolina.

Don was a special member of the Santa Elena team, and a space on the crew was reserved for him each season. Don brought with him an enthusiasm for his work and a wealth of experience that was an inspiration to those crew and volunteers who worked with him. His optimistic personality was a spirit-lifting force for those who knew him. He never complained, and he undertook any task assigned him with a smile and a willing heart, from excavating features, shovel testing, schnitting,

moving backdirt piles or, his special interest, flotation of soil samples from Spanish features.

Don was proud of his 16 years of military service, having served first in the Navy and later in the Marine Corps and Marine Corps Reserves. He was an excellent storyteller and often

entertained the Santa Elena crew with his memories of losing his locker key and marching in the pluff mud marshes around Parris Island during



Don Patton (foreground in white shirt) having dinner with the Santa Elena crew. (Photo by Stanley South)

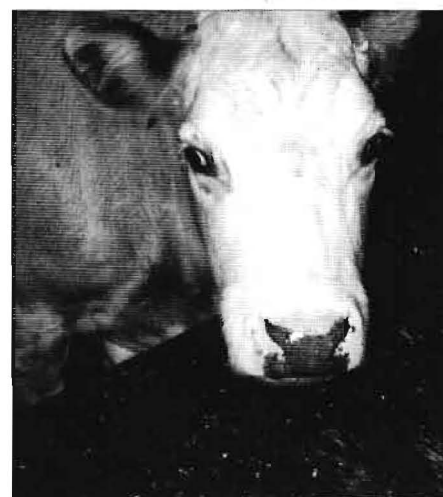
basic training in 1956, his Navy service during the Korean Conflict, his duty as a Marine Corps guard for President Truman, and other events from his days in the Corps.

The stories for which we will most fondly remember him all concerned his relationship with Gigi, his pet cow. Whenever Don returned home from a field project or other trip, Gigi would enthusiastically come running to meet him at his truck, so eager to have him hug her neck that Don would have to roll down the window to push her away from the door so he could get

out. Don and his wife Ann nursed Gigi with a bottle and raised her in a dog pen as a calf, so that she was an important member of the family. Don spoke of Gigi with great fondness, saying she was the only cow, of the many he had, that thought she was a dog.

All those of us who knew Don and worked with him in the field admired and loved him as one of those people about whom it could be said he was "the salt of the earth." Don is greatly missed by those who enjoyed his friendship.

Don was an outstanding volunteer at Santa Elena, and his family has established the E. Donald Patton Memorial Fund in the South Carolina Educational Foundation to provide support for the volunteer program, educational projects, and ongoing research at Santa Elena. Donation checks, made to the USC Educational Foundation for the E. Donald Patton Fund, can be mailed to Nena Rice at SCIAA. All contributions are tax-deductible.



Don Patton's cow, Gigi, who believes she is a dog. (Photo by Ann Patton)

SANTA ELENA VOLUNTEERS

By Chester B. DePratter and Stanley South

The Spring 1998, season at Santa Elena was a great success, and much of the credit for that success can be attributed to the outstanding crew members who assisted us this season. In addition to our usual paid crew, we were again assisted by a dedicated group of volunteers who participated in every phase of our excavations. Our work at Santa Elena would not be possible without this dedicated corps of volunteers, some of whom return to work with us season after season. This year's volunteers provided us with 57 person weeks of donated labor. They each worked hard and cheerfully, and we truly appreciate their efforts on the behalf of our project.



Debbie Ranney and Marie Harrelson, both are from South Carolina, sorting artifacts at the water screen. (Photo by Stanley South)



JoAn Jordan, a long-term volunteer from California, assisted with excavations and water screening. (Photo by Stanley South)



Elsie Fox, a long-term volunteer from Indiana, working at the water screen. (Photo by Stanley South)



David Jordan, a long-term volunteer from California, has been working at Santa Elena since 1994. (Photo by Stanley South)

The Return of the 1998 Allendale Paleoindian Expedition: The Search for Some Even Earlier South Carolinians

By Albert C. Goodyear

The Allendale Paleoindian Expedition went into the field for a month again in May 1998 with the usual goal of searching for the earliest human beings to live in South Carolina. This program operates by the excavator/volunteers making a tax deductible donation to the University and registering to participate for one or more weeks. About 40 people volunteered this year coming from as far away as Pennsylvania and Texas.

This year my colleague Tommy Charles was back doing his usual fine work excavating and helping figure out the archaeology and stratigraphy. The graduate student supervisors were Sean Maroney of USC's Department of Anthropology graduate program and Grayal Farr of Florida State University's graduate program in anthropology. Without the supervisory help of Sean, Grayal and Tommy, it would not have been possible to carry out such an excavation.

In April, our excavation plans were changed due to high water levels in the Savannah River. The sites we normally excavate on Smiths Lake Creek are on the active floodplain of the Savannah. However, they were effectively submerged due to river levels related to uncommonly high rainfall this winter. Accordingly, the excavation was moved to another Paleoindian quarry site at a higher elevation known as the Topper site, 38AL23. Excavations there by SCIAA in 1985 and 1986, revealed a normal Holocene prehistoric archaeological sequence beginning with 15th-century Mississippian and extending back to a probable Paleoindian occupation.

Several 10,000-year-old Taylor side-notched projectile points have been found at this site ranging in depth from 70 to 80 cm below surface. From about 80 to 100 cm, chert waste flakes, cores, unifacial tools, and broken bifaces are found which are assumed to be Paleoindian. After about 100 cm, lithic artifacts essentially cease. This sequence is predictably found within the first 100 cm of the site everywhere we have dug including the eight 2-by-2-meter units excavated this year.

The geological context of the site is that of a bench parallel to a hillside with chert naturally outcropping at the hill crest. Given the local topography, colluvium and slope wash are sus-

pected for the existence of what may be "Pre-Clovis" archaeological remains below the normal upper meter of stratigraphy. Much to our surprise, recognizable chert artifacts and a possible feature were encountered from 130 cm to 210 cm below surface, substantially below what is suspected to be the fluted point level (90 cm - 100 cm). Excavations stopped at 210 cm because of a rising water table. The sandy sediments were virtually all water screened through window screen, yielding numerous small flakes and occasional lumps of charcoal which have been saved for radiocarbon dating.

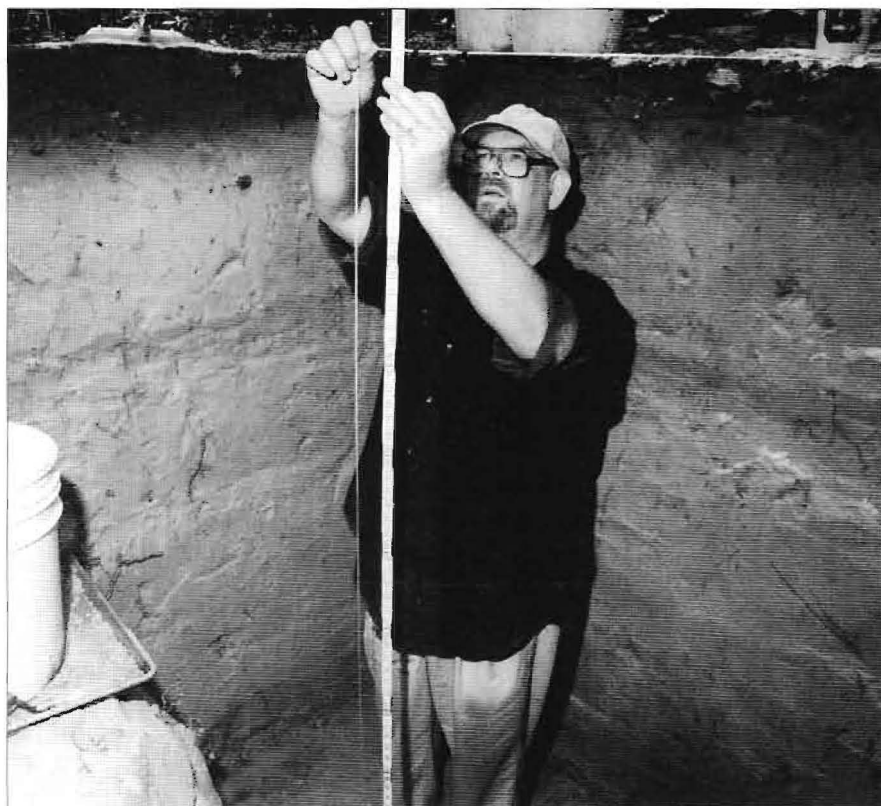
While some of the small (< 1 cm)



Volunteer excavation crew, 4th week, at the Topper site. (SCIAA photo)

pected to be the primary agents of sediment transport and deposition. With recent finds in South America and even in North America of pre-12,000 year old cultures, it was decided to test

flakes of chert may be natural occurrences washed down from the chert source up the hill, many of them are clearly humanly created and a number of larger (> 3 cm) worked pieces of



Kenn Steffy makes a deep measurement in the pre-Clovis levels of the Topper site. (SCIAA photo)

chert were found. These include two prismatic blade fragments, a tip of an early stage biface, a retouched flake tool, a possible graver, and two large cores. A feature-like cluster of about 20 rocks was found lying clumped together on a common level at 180 cm below surface. The rocks were lumps of limestone typical of chert cortex but two of the rocks were quartz river cobbles, one with a fractured end. Such an array of rocks would normally be regarded as a cultural feature if it were found within the Holocene age archaeological levels at this site.

The project soil scientist, Dr. John E. Foss, inspected the profiles at the end of the season, evaluating the sediments for paleosols. Very little pedogenic development occurred in the upper 200 cm, which is characterized by coarse sands. From 20 to 60 cm below surface a weakly developed B horizon (Bw) can be seen throughout the site. Below this, no soil

development was detected until about 240 cm where an ancient B horizon (Bt) 80 cm thick was encountered. Foss is of the opinion that a paleosol of that thickness would require some 7,000 years to develop.

Presently, we are working on getting the charcoal identified and radiocarbon dated, which was recovered by window screening each 10-cm excavation level. Small bits of charcoal were recovered in virtually every 10-cm level, although some levels clearly have more than others. Radiocarbon dating of these charcoal fragments is our only means of determining the age of the associated lithic artifacts recovered in the lower levels. Carbon dating will also be useful for assessing the stratigraphic integrity of the sand deposit from 100 to 210 cm below surface. At least three dates per excavation unit are needed to evaluate whether the charcoal fragments and thus the sands are in proper

stratigraphic order. Due to the small sample sizes, Accelerator Mass Spectrometry (AMS) radiocarbon dating will be necessary. It is relatively expensive to date small samples such as these since each AMS date costs \$595. Donations are currently being sought in order to obtain six radiocarbon dates for the lower levels.

Whatever the radiocarbon dating results, it is clear that chert objects of definite human manufacture have been found more than a meter below Taylor points which are known to date about 10,000 years old. Needless to say, we are eager to obtain radiocarbon dates for these levels. At the conclusion of this year's excavation, we were only able to excavate six square meters to the 210-cm level. More area will be hopefully opened up next year to increase our sample size of artifacts from these lower levels.

This year we had an extra good share of fantastic volunteers, guests, and well-wishers. Dr. David Anderson and his wife Jenalee gave the dig a big steak cookout party at the campsite this year since their historic home in Williston was being renovated. Jenalee provided entertainment by giving rides in her BMW Roadster. David donated enough ribeyes to make all the chickens at Chic Filet happy. The Archaeological Research Trust of SCIAA had a social gathering during the second week including a BBQ and site tour. Over 50 people attended the dinner which included folks from Allendale County who are interested in archaeology.

The volunteers this year worked extra hard and provided their usual positive attitude toward the mission of the project. Without their financial donation, digging, and screening there would be no excavation.

See PALEOINDIAN, Page 10

PALEOINDIAN, From Page 9

1998 Allendale Volunteers

First Week

Darrell Barnes, Columbia, SC
David Butler, Winter Springs, FL
Sallie Connah, Charleston, SC
Sue Kane, Charleston, SC
William, Larson, Santee, SC
Richard Zink, Santee, SC

Second Week

John Conners, Waco, TX
Amy Giles, Seneca, SC
Berne Hannon, Taylors, SC
Sue Kane, Charleston, SC
Ed Mann, Aiken, SC
Clayton Parham, Latta, SC
Dennis Spirek, Springfield, VA
Kenn Steffy, Sumter, SC
Katherine Stribling, Columbia, SC

Third Week

Bob Cole, Hopkins, SC
John Conners, Waco, TX
Virginia Culp, Mountain Rest, SC
Susan Hollyday, Nashville, TN
John Moran, Hilton Head Is., SC
Terrell Murphy, Macon, GA
Jeff Sellers, Pelzer, SC
Alison Simpson, Greenville, SC
John Simpson, Greenville, SC
Gerrie Sinners, Kiawah Island, SC
Kenn Steffy, Sumter, SC
John White, Winnsboro, SC

Fourth Week

Stephanie Bennett, Wallingford, PA
Steven Bennett, Wallingford, PA
John Conners, Waco, TX
Paul Constantino, Watertown, MA
Don Gordon, Rock Hill, SC
April Gordon, Rock Hill, SC
Susan Hollyday, Nashville, TN
Kenn Steffy, Sumter, SC
Scott Thompson, Augusta, GA

A number of people also need to be thanked for making this season such a success. The Clariant Corporation, owners of the Allendale sites, are

especially thanked for letting us come again this year and use their wonderful recreation facility for our campground. Mike Anderson, Director of Human Resources, and Dan Packer, Plant Manager, are thanked for helping us in so many ways. John Thompson's work with the backhoe was as usual of great help. Iola Brooker and her family of Brookers Restaurant in Barnwell catered our food again this year with many crew members gaining weight. Daryl Miller came each week and took his usual great photos of everyone and the site. Professor Doug Williams of USC's Honors College and Department of Geology brought his Maymester students for a visit, and Doug gave an exciting lecture on the work they have been doing with paleoclimate at Lake Baikal in Siberia. Dr. Barbara Purdy, Professor Emeritus at the University of Florida, visited the site with her husband Hank and delivered a fascinating lecture on heat treatment of chert. Chris Gillam, Ph.D. student at USC in the Geography

Department, excavated and gave a stimulating lecture on his dissertation research with Paleoindian migration models for the western hemisphere.

Plans are being made to go again in May of 1999. Obviously with the prospect of pre-Clovis remains present at the Topper site, the choices for excavation sites just got more complicated. Anyone interested in going on the Expedition next year, please contact Dr. Al Goodyear. It is not too early to pre-register.

Funds Needed for Radiocarbon Dates and Lab Analysis

If anyone is interested in helping support the Allendale project, funds are needed for AMS radiocarbon dates and to support students in the laboratory. We are hoping to get six AMS dates on the charcoal from the deep layers. All donations are tax deductible and checks should be made payable to USC Educational Foundation in care of Al Goodyear.



Al Goodyear explains excavation to members of the ART board and other distinguished visitors touring the Topper site in May. (SCIAA photo)



One of the excavated features at the Mann-Simons Cottage in profile. (SCIAA photo)

charms of the capital town.

But this is only part of the story, the part that is most easily reconstructed from available historic documents. Of the 6,060 residents of Columbia in 1850, some 2,204 were African Americans who received but scant attention in the documents. By far, the majority were enslaved, but there was also a small but vibrant free black community numbering 196 souls. Among these was a woman named Celia Mann who lived at the corner of Richland and Marion streets in the cottage now known as the Mann-Simons Cottage.

Celia Mann's origins are obscure. According to the 1850 census she was born in Charleston in 1799, and while we know from the same census that she was in Columbia, at her house on Richland and Marion, by 1850, we do not know how or when she arrived. Her descendants still live in Columbia, and their family history states that she had traveled to town on foot from Charleston. Furthermore, Celia Mann's descendants believe that her

daughter, Agnes Jackson, was born in the house on Richland and Marion on July 10, 1831. Oral histories, particularly those stretching back 150+ years, are often suspect to traditionally trained historians given their long-time reliance on written documents, but evidence indicates that the central core of the Mann-Simons Cottage may have been built as early as 1830, independent support of the family tradition that should not be taken lightly.

Little more is known of Celia Mann once she arrived in Columbia. From her obituary it is apparent that she was a midwife of some repute, delivering children not only for the African-American population of Columbia, but for the white elite of local society as well. She was also a member of the First Baptist Church, though her role in the church was severely limited by her African-American heritage. There can be little doubt that she recognized this limited role and sought to overcome it. In 1865, Celia Mann was one of the

founding members of the First Calvary Baptist Church, and in fact the congregation initially met in the basement of her home.

Celia Mann died in September of 1867. The house at Richland and Marion was willed to her daughter, Agnes Jackson, who lived there with her husband, Bill Simons. Jackson made her living as a baker and laundress while Bill Simons was recognized around town as a member of Joe Randall's well-known local band. Like Celia Mann, Agnes Jackson and her husband must have been prominent members of the African-American community in Columbia. Also like Celia Mann, the historic record offers little insight into the lives they led. Agnes Jackson passed away in 1907, but the house at Richland and Marion remained in the family until 1970 when it was acquired by the Richland County Historic Preservation Commission.

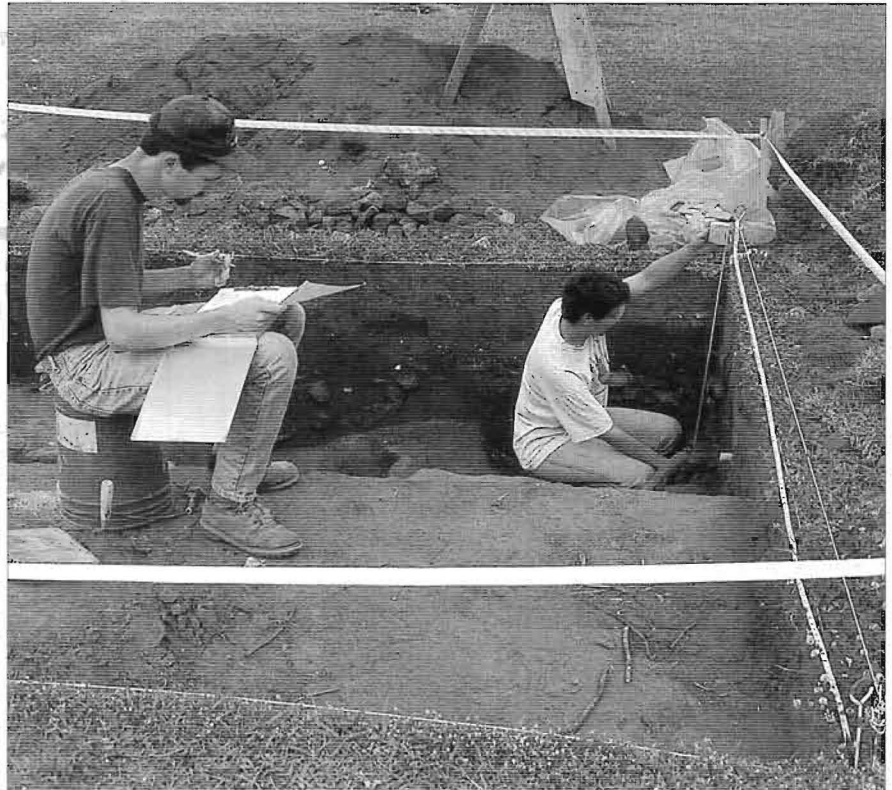
Currently, the Mann-Simons Cottage, a tangible link to Columbia's early free black community, is on the National Register of Historic Places and belongs to the City of Columbia. It is managed by the Historic Columbia Foundation. In part because there is little historical documentation on the site or its inhabitants, the Historic Columbia Foundation sponsored limited archaeological testing at the site by SCIAA's Cultural Resources Consulting Division with help from Historic Columbia Foundation volunteers. The South Carolina Humanities Council and the United Black Fund provided funding. A great deal of archaeological research designed to shed light on historically "disenfranchised" people—those who are under-represented in the documentary record—has been conducted. Excavations of slave houses, for example, are common in South

MANN-SIMONS, From Page 11

Carolina. However, the work at the Mann-Simons Cottage may be the first archaeological study of an antebellum free black site in the state.

Beyond learning about Celia Mann, Agnes Jackson, and the other residents of the Mann-Simons Cottage, the research has two other goals. First, because this was the first excavation at the site, we needed to determine whether archaeological deposits were even present that dated to the right time period. Second, to increase awareness of archaeology, the public and the media were encouraged to visit the site during the course of the fieldwork. As those of you who live in the Columbia area probably know, we were quite successful in these goals. In terms of public awareness, the project was written up twice in *The State* newspaper by columnist Dawn Hinshaw, while local television stations had several short segments during the local news. A longer segment appeared on WIS's *Awareness* with Judi Gatson. Finally, while there were not as many visitors to the site as hoped, there were still a significant number.

The archaeology, too, turned out to be more than we could have hoped for. Although only four excavation units were opened at the site, two measuring 10 by 10 feet and two measuring 5 by 5 feet, one of them came down on a series of three densely packed trash pits aligned in a row that may correspond to the back edge of the house lot. Portions of two were excavated, while the remaining portions, as well as all of the third feature, were left in place for future research. Yes, we were sorely tempted to fully excavate all three, but we refrained because there was not enough funding available to fully analyze and report the material recovered, tasks which are absolutely necessary for ethical archaeology.



John Peterson and Ramona Grunden carefully draw a unit profile. (SCIAA photo)

We are currently processing what we did excavate. Based on field observations as well as the lab work we've completed thus far, both features appear to date to the late 1870s, the period when Agnes Jackson, and possibly Bill Simons, were living in the cottage. In fact, in one feature we discovered a pin or brooch celebrating the US centennial and providing a ideal *terminus post quem* (the date *after* which the pit must have been filled) of 1876. Another notable find was recovered from the other feature. This was a large piece of copper filigree stamped with grapes, vines, and leaves that might have been decoration on the corner of Victorian furniture. More important, however, are the everyday items recovered from the two features. These include primarily fragments of plates, cups and saucers, tin can fragments, bottle fragments, and food bone. The artifacts may tell us something about the diet and foodways—what was eaten

and how it was prepared—practiced at the site, the purchasing power of Jackson and Simons, and how they interacted with the local economy.

Interestingly, both excavated features appear to have been deposited in a single episode. The stratigraphy visible in the profiles yielded no evidence of multiple dumping episodes while sherds from one feature cross mend with sherds from the other feature. In this light, the density of artifacts within each feature is curious. Do they represent an accumulation of trash discarded on an irregular basis? If there was no city trash pick-up as we have today, a not unlikely scenario, it would suggest that trash was stock-piled until it became too bulky (or too smelly) and then buried in pits excavated especially for that purpose. Another possibility is that the filling of the trash pits was precipitated by a significant household event. For example, we know that sometime around 1880 the cottage underwent

significant renovation. Our trash pits may have resulted from that work. Finally, while we are reasonably confident that Bill Simons was living in the cottage as late as 1872, there is no record of him there in 1880. Could his departure, or maybe his death, have prompted the trash pits? We don't know the answers at this point, but it is something we will ponder as we continue to work with the material from the excavations.

Celia Mann, Agnes Jackson, and their kin who lived at the corner of Richland and Marion were not extraordinary people. Although there is little or no mention of them in a documentary record that focused on grand events that shaped the city, the state, and the nation, there is no doubt that they contributed to these events, even if only in a small way by their daily actions and beliefs. For the time being, our task here at SCIAA is to determine how they lived their lives based on the material recovered thus far, and from that determine what their contribution to the larger society may have been. Although we have no definite plans to return to the Mann-Simons Cottage in the near future, the site is well protected by the City and by the Historic Columbia Foundation



Chris Clement addresses attendees at the Mann-Simons Cottage ground breaking. (SCIAA photo)

and will be available for further investigations when time and funding become available. In the meantime, the Mann-Simons Cottage stands as a highly significant symbol of the lives of African Americans in antebellum and reconstruction Columbia, and throughout South Carolina and the southern states.

The cottage is open for tours daily. For more information call the Historic Columbia Foundation at (803) 252-1770.

Additional Reading:

Berlin, Ira

1974 *Slaves Without Masters: The Free Negro in the Antebellum South*. Pantheon Books, New York.

Burr, Julia Taylor

1977 *An Inquiry into the Mann-Simons House*. Master's Thesis, Department of History, University of South Carolina.

Jicha, Raymond Louis

1996 *Racial Ideology and the Enslavement Crisis of the 1850's: The Free Blacks of Columbia South Carolina in Comparative Perspective*. Master's Thesis, Department of History, University of South Carolina.

Wiramanayake, Marina

1973 *A World in Shadow: The Free Black in Antebellum South Carolina*. University of South Carolina Press, Columbia.



Copper filigree, *in situ*, in one of the excavated features. (SCIAA photo)

The Florence Stockade Project

By Jonathan M. Leader

The Office of the State Archaeologist is assisting the Florence Historical Society and the City of Florence, South Carolina in assessing and delineating the portion of the Civil War-era Florence Stockade located on city property. Originally scheduled for development as a ball park and picnic area, the site may eventually have interpretive displays,

a small museum, and reconstruction of a portion of the stockade palisade wall and main gate. The archaeology at the site has focused on identifying the gross architectural features of the moat, earthen berm, palisade wall, "deadline," main gate, prison hospital, and guard house. Funded, supported, and initiated by the Florence Historical Society, this work has been immeasurably enhanced by the

actions of local and University volunteers, the City of Florence staff, the Florence Historical Commission, the Friends of the Florence Stockade, and the Columbia office of the SCIAA Underwater Archaeology Division.

The Florence Stockade (38FL2) holds an important place in South Carolina's history. Numerous articles, books, and monographs cover the State's involvement in the politics, economy, military actions, and social life during the Civil War. Far fewer documents exist to chronicle the

realities of management and life in the War's prisoner-of-war camps. It is a sad fact that these institutions have been neglected in serious research.

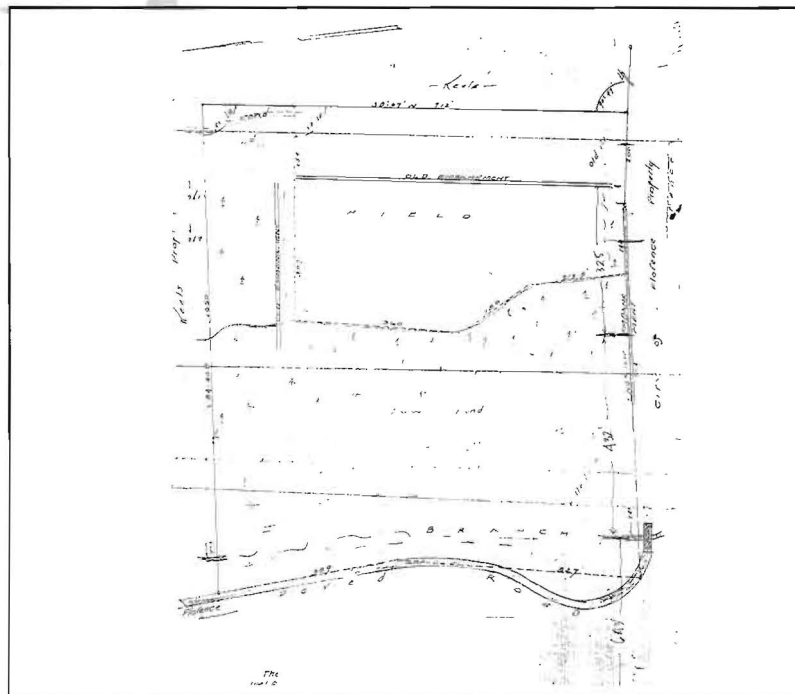
The decision to erect a stockade at Florence was based upon several factors. Sherman's advance through Georgia made it necessary for a new location to be found to receive

location was removed from the rapidly expanding front and major southern population centers. It was also served by one of the few remaining railroad lines. From a political and military standpoint it seemed to be an ideal choice. Unfortunately, the transfer of ill prisoners to the camp, the overcrowded conditions, the general breakdown in supply lines, the lack of supplies in the immediate area, and the lack of competent management made the Florence Stockade a nightmare for the prisoners kept there.

The Florence Stockade operated from September 12, 1864 to no later than February 22, 1865. It was formally recorded as disbanded in a Confederate dispatch of March 10, 1865. During its operation, between 15,000 and 18,000 Union soldiers passed through the prison. Better than 2,300 prisoners died there, the victims of disease, malnutrition, exposure, and, to a lesser extent, random acts of brutality. The dead were

buried in two locations. The first burial ground was outside the Stockade and dates to the building and earliest occupation of the camp. The second cemetery was located on the nearby Jarrott plantation and became necessary when the number of dead averaged between 20 and 30 a day. In both instances, slit trenches were used for the hasty entombing of the deceased.

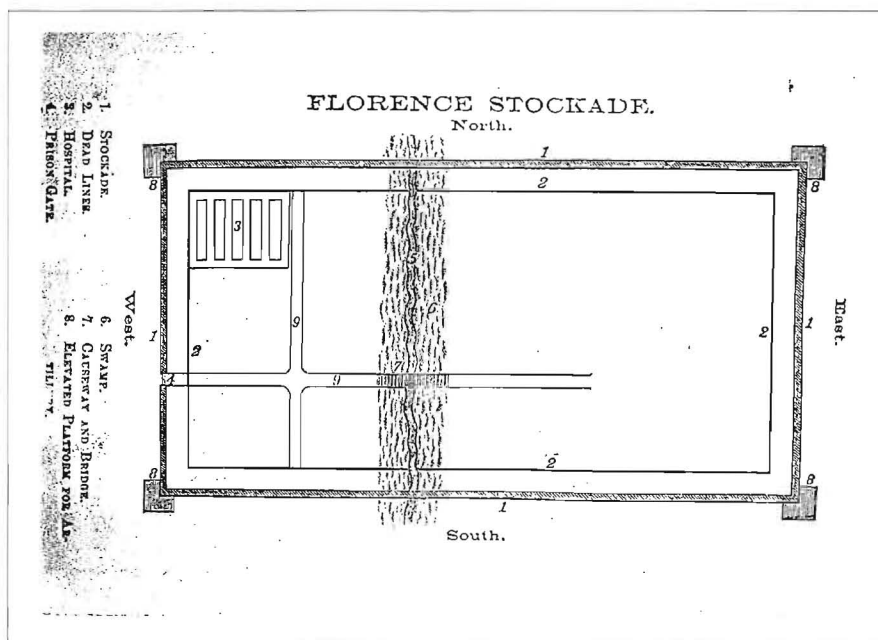
The dead from the smaller cemetery were eventually exhumed and re-interred on the Jarrott planta-



Preliminary map of the east end of the Florence Stockade. (Ervin Engineering Company, Florence)

prisoners from earlier camps, as these were being over-run. Second, newly captured Union soldiers from the campaign needed to be removed from forward areas to secure confinement in the rear. Several Confederate dispatches note that having captured soldiers in their areas invited attacks. Third, the outbreak of yellow fever in Charleston and its environs was blamed on the prisoners and the military and civil authorities wanted them sent elsewhere.

Florence was elsewhere. The



Idealized stockade structure drawn from memories of a survivor ca. 1890. (From "Dancing Along the Deadline," by Ezra Hoyt Ripple, Presidio Press, Novato, CA, 1996)

tion. This became the nucleus of the present Florence National Cemetery located on Cemetery Road. Nonetheless, there are persistent statements in earlier accounts, and by some local historians, that not all of the dead were either relocated or re-interred. This is an area for continued concern and research.

The Union prisoners held in the Stockade were from several different units, as well as other prisoner-of-war camps. The most familiar of these other camps is undoubtedly the infamous Andersonville prison in Georgia. The roster for the Florence National Cemetery lists Civil War dead from units raised in 18 states, the District of Columbia, and the regular army. Clearly not all of the listed burials were from soldiers imprisoned at the Stockade. The difficult task of determining precisely who was at the Stockade, and the identity of the unknown, has been undertaken by the Florence Historical Society, the Pee Dee Rifles Camp #1419 of the Sons of Confederate Veterans, the Old Darlington District Chapter of the SC

Genealogical Society, and the Friends of the Florence Stockade.

The most famous prisoner held at the Florence Stockade was probably Mrs. Florena Budwin. Mrs. Budwin enlisted as a soldier under an assumed name in order to accompany her husband, a Captain from Pennsylvania. Unfortunately, Captain Budwin was killed and Mrs. Budwin was captured and sent to Andersonville.

Her deception was uncovered after her transfer to the Florence Stockade, where she worked as a nurse in the hospital until she succumbed to disease on January 25, 1865. Thought to be the first women interred in a national cemetery, she is buried in section d, row 13, surrounded by the now unknown soldiers with whom she served and suffered.

The Confederate guards at the Florence Stockade have been identified by local historians as units raised in Georgia and South Carolina. They included, at different times, elements of the 5th Georgia Infantry, 32nd Georgia Infantry, 55th Georgia Infantry, 2nd South Carolina Artillery, Waccamaw Light Artillery, 1st South Carolina Cavalry, Captain Holman's Company of Reserve Cavalry, 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th, and the 7th Battalion South Carolina Reserves. The conscripted guards apparently shared a common connection with the union prisoners. The letters, diaries, and military dispatches make it very clear that they did not wish to be there either. Life at the Stockade was not pleasant.

See STOCKADE, Page 16



Delineating west wall from gate. (Photo by Jonathan Leader)

STOCKADE, From Page 15

The Florence Stockade was rectangular in shape, spanned a creek, and extended onto the rising land to either side. Its dimensions were roughly 1,400 feet by 725 feet, on an east-west axis, with an off-center gate in the west wall. The stream provided the only drinking water available to prisoners and removed filth from the "sinks." The creek also passed through the Confederate encampment where it was used first. It is important to remember that the Civil War saw the birth of the Sanitary Commission.

The shape and placement of Confederate prisoner-of-war camps was based on a common plan devised and directed under the supervision of General John H. Winder. The walls of the Florence Stockade were made from rough tree trunks, set securely into the ground, and covered with an earth embankment on the outer side. The height of the wall was approximately 16 feet. The roughly 5-foot-deep trench along the outside of the wall, which resulted from the manufacture of the embankment, was believed

sufficient to discourage tunneling. This activity had been a problem at other camps, such as Andersonville, and the Florence Stockade building plan was modified to benefit from the experience. The Confederate guards mounted the embankment and had a clear view of the interior of the camp. Additional control was provided by cannons situated on elevated platforms at the four corners and aimed into the interior of the stockade. The "deadline" at the camp was a combination of a plank placed on posts and a simple plowed furrow, both of which were set back 12 feet from the wall. Any prisoner who crossed this line could be shot without warning.

One unique feature of the Stockade was a sutler's store located, in one account, in the southeastern corner of the stockade. It apparently had a "window" that opened through the wall into the camp for prisoner use. The union POW's are reported to have bartered their buttons, personal items, small coins, and scrip for the items available.

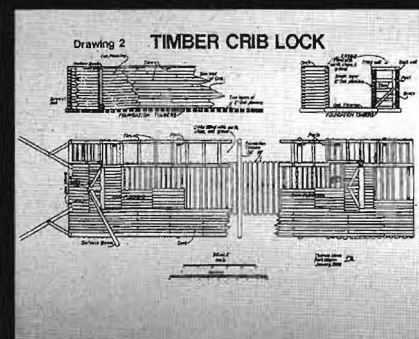
After the Civil War, the area was allowed to revert to nature. Eventually the portion of the camp on what is now city property was plowed down, while the eastern portion on the opposite side of the creek was preserved by a private land-owner. In 1980, the Stockade was determined to be eligible to the National Register of Historic Places.



Dan Bilderback beginning profile work on stockade wall trench after backhoe excavation and prior to clean up. (Photo by Jonathan Leader)

GRONAUER LOCK PROJECT

By Jonathan M. Leader



Drawing of timber crib lock similar to the Gronauer Lock. (Courtesy of the Canal Society of Indiana)

After six years of planning, negotiation, and fundraising, the first portion of the Wabash and Erie Canal Lock #2 has arrived at the SCIAA Conservation Facility and is in conservation. The canal lock is better known as the Gronauer lock to the people of New Haven, Indiana, where it was affectionately named after Joseph Gronauer its primary operator. Originally part of a 458 mile canal system that linked the interior of Indiana through Ohio to the Great Lakes, Lock #2 is one of only a very few lock structures that survived to the present.

The Wabash and Erie canal system required 73 locks to function. The wooden structure, with beams in excess of 30 feet in length and 3,000 pounds in weight each, was comprised of red oak, white oak, and poplar. In many cases an entire tree was shaped by skilled carpenters and pressed into service. Started in 1838, construction of the canal system was a pivotal economic and historic event in Indiana and national history. Phased out by the 1870's, the newer railroad companies bought the canal right-of-ways, filled them in, and used them for railroad track beds. It is interesting to note that the first locomotive arrived in 1855 in Indiana on a canal boat.

The 50 tons of wood being conserved during the first treatment cycle will take approximately 24 months to preserve. Once done, the wood will be returned to Indiana where it will be rebuilt and become the main exhibit in the new \$105 million Indiana State Museum located in Indianapolis. Dr. Leader and Mr. Daniel Bilderback, Conservators, are expected to accompany the materials to Indiana and assist with the exhibit.

Archaeological Research Trust

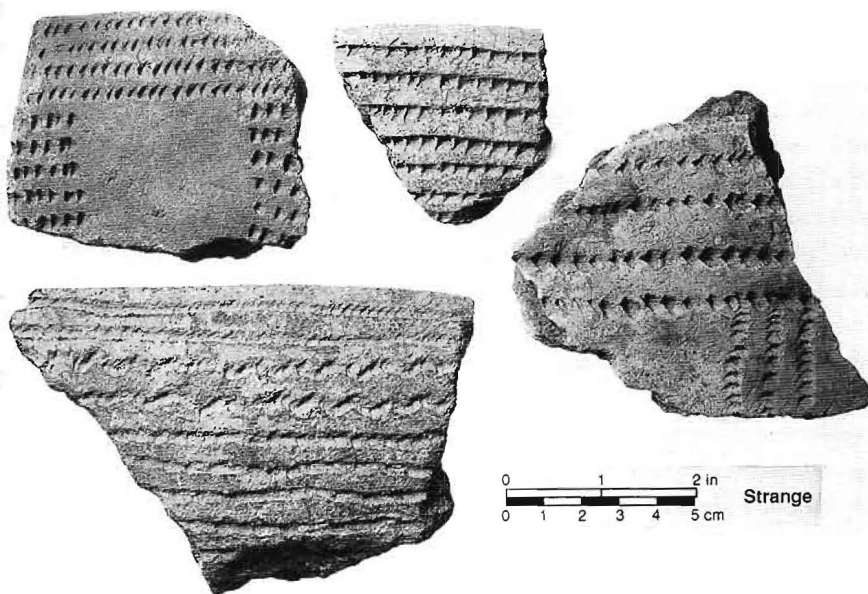
ART Funds Help Refine Late Archaic Chronology

By Kenneth E. Sassaman

Since the 1950s, archaeologists have depended on radiocarbon dating to build chronologies of the prehistoric past. Before this technique became available, archaeologists had to rely on site stratigraphy, cross-dating, and other means of relative dating. Such methods are still widely used, but they offer no insight on the duration of particular events or periods, the rate of culture change, or whether two or more sites or artifact types were coeval.

In measuring the amount of radioactive carbon remaining in once-living tissue—wood charcoal, animal bone, or plant seeds—radiocarbon dating provides a reasonably good estimate of the age of an organism at the time of its death. But archaeologists are often interested in the age of artifacts that cannot be dated with radiocarbon methods, such as stone tools or pottery. These classes of material culture are especially important for chronological purposes because they embody styles or formal properties which are characteristic of particular cultural traditions. Because their ages cannot be determined directly, such artifacts are dated through association with organic matter.

Most archaeologists would agree that good association between datable organics and diagnostic artifacts would involve some sort of “sealed” context, such as a pit feature or a discrete, buried layer. Unfortunately, too few of these contexts exist for many archaeological sites, particularly ancient ones. So, over the years, archaeologists have resorted to dating



Punctated sherds from Strange site, Jenkins County, Georgia. (SCIAA photo)

organic materials that were only weakly associated with the artifacts or cultural activities whose ages they hope to determine. Chronologies built from questionable associations are usually ambiguous, if not downright wrong.

A central goal of the ongoing Stallings Archaeological Project is to improve the chronology for Late Archaic period sites in South Carolina and Georgia. I reported on several aspects of this project in the first five issues of *Legacy*. Here I simply report the results of radiocarbon dating that was funded last year by an award from the Archaeological Research Trust (ART). Specifically, the ART award was used to obtain dates for two different purposes: Ogeechee River site chronology and soapstone vessel chronology.

Ogeechee River Site Chronology

Shell-midden sites of Stallings Late Archaic affiliation are found on the coasts of South Carolina and Georgia, in the middle and lower Savannah River valley, and in the Ogeechee River valley of Georgia. My fieldwork has been concentrated in the middle Savannah area, home to the type site for Stallings Culture, Stallings Island. Dozens of new radiocarbon dates with good, direct artifact associations have greatly improved Stallings chronological resolution. We know with certainty that Stallings groups began to occupy middle Savannah sites at about 3,950 radiocarbon years ago. For the next two-and-a-half centuries they made and used mostly plain fiber-tempered pottery. The hallmark “drag and jab”

See **ARCHAIC CHRONOLOGY**, Page 18

punctated pottery became prevalent about 3,700 years ago as Stallings settlements grew in size and duration. Some 200 years later all sites along the river were abandoned for a new way of life in the adjacent uplands. In these upland areas, Stallings Culture assumed expressions that archaeologists ascribe to the ensuing Early Woodland period.

Other areas of Stallings occupation are not as well-endowed with radiocarbon dates as is the middle Savannah valley. The chronology of Stallings sites along the Ogeechee River is especially poor. Although this area is home to some of the largest shell middens in the region, none have been investigated in a professional, systematic fashion. Virtually all such sites have been subjected to illicit digging for bone

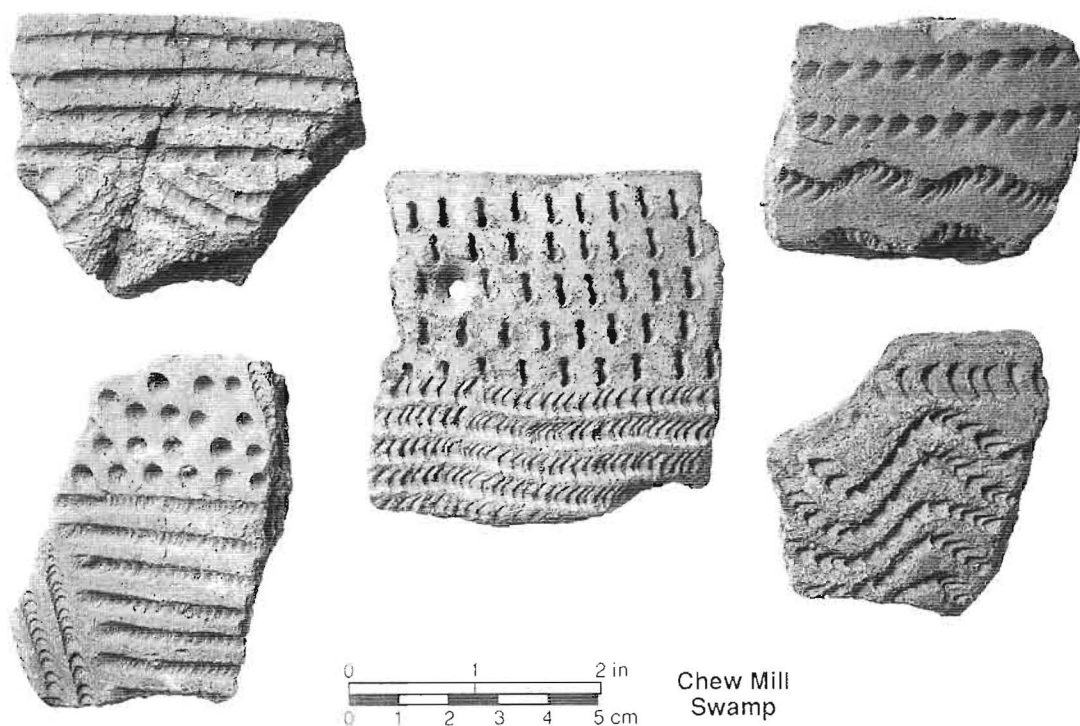
pins, points, and other elaborate artifacts. Fortunately, looters typically leave behind the broken pieces of pottery that are diagnostic of Stallings Culture. In 1985, Frankie Snow of South Georgia College salvaged a large assemblage of pot sherds from two Ogeechee shell middens. Frankie, Kristin Wilson, and I reported these finds in a 1995 issue of *Early Georgia*. The sherds from these sites—Chew Mill Swamp and Strange—constitute the only large collections of material available to relate to the occupational history of the middle Savannah valley.

Dating the Strange and Chew Mill sherds—and, by extension, the occupations—is a challenge because their subsurface contexts were destroyed by looters. On the one hand, the stylistic similarity between Ogeechee and middle Savannah sherds would seem to suggest

that the occupations were of the same age. Specifically, the Ogeechee assemblages are dominated by the drag and jab punctate designs so common to the 3,700-3,500 year interval of “classic” Stallings times. It follows that the Ogeechee sherds date to this same interval. On the other hand, the technology of Ogeechee pottery differs markedly from middle Savannah Stallings pottery. The Ogeechee pottery is thick and tempered with sand, whereas middle Savannah pottery is thin and tempered with fiber. These differences do not necessarily mean that the two areas were occupied at different times, although we generally consider sand-tempered pottery to be later than fiber-tempered pottery.

Given the conflicting signals between pottery style and technology,

an independent means of dating the Ogeechee sherds clearly is needed. When Frankie Snow salvaged sherds from these sites he also collected samples of animal bone that were strewn about in looters’ backdirt. The age of this bone can be estimated with radiocarbon dating, but its association with the pottery is uncertain. Nevertheless, the bone offers our only hope for dating. Accordingly, samples of deer bone from



Punctated sherds from Chew Mill Swamp site, Jenkins County, Georgia. (SCIAA photo)

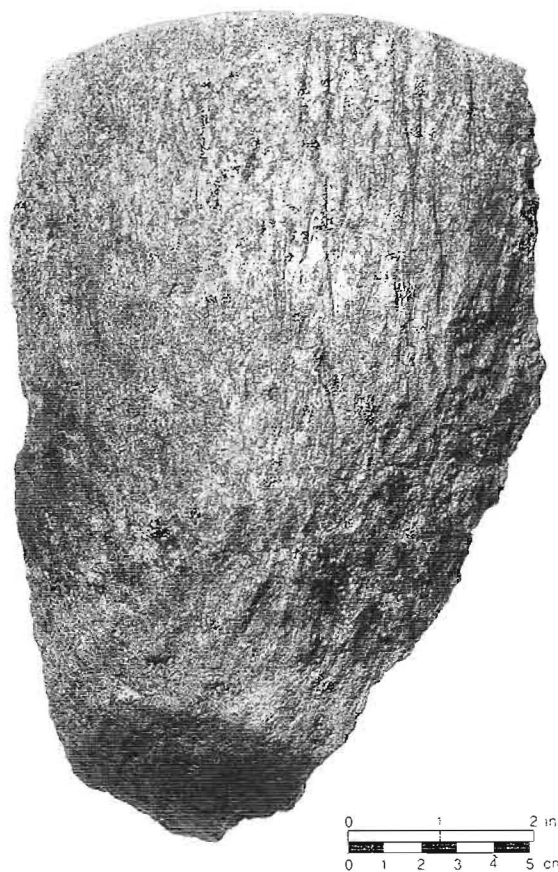
both Chew Mill and Strange were submitted to the radiocarbon lab, Beta Analytic in Miami.

The Strange sample provided a conventional radiocarbon age estimate of $3,940 \pm 80$ B.P. (Beta-112424), and the Chew Mill sample gave an estimate of $3,400 \pm 70$ B.P. (Beta-112423). These

dates bracket by a sizable margin the entire date range of classic Stallings times in the middle Savannah (i.e., 3,700-3,500 B.P.). The older date from Strange is not surprising given the relatively high incidence of plain pottery with the decorated wares. The late date from Chew Mill is well within classic Stallings times when its two-sigma range is added to the mean (i.e.,

3,540 B.P.). Overall, the dates suggest that occupations in the Ogeechee may have spanned the entire history of occupations in the middle Savannah. Although greater precision is needed to verify this, the chronology is consistent with the theory that Ogeechee River occupations represent a truly distinct expression of Stallings Culture, one that was fully coeval with middle Savannah occupations. The panregional similarity in pottery style

reflects an advanced level of cultural integration, while the divergence in technology reveals the existence of some sort of cultural boundary, such as rules of intermarriage or linguistic divisions. The radiocarbon dates help to strengthen the possibility that the distinct aspects of the Ogeechee River



Portion of a soapstone vessel from a site in Dawson County, Georgia. Soot from this vessel has yielded the oldest direct-age estimate for soapstone vessels in the Southeast. (SCIAA photo)

assemblages resulted from ethnic or cultural divisions between contemporaneous groups, as opposed to strictly chronological developments in pottery design.

Soapstone Vessel Chronology

Prehistoric Native Americans throughout eastern North America quarried soapstone to make components for weaponry, pipes, ornaments, and cooking vessels. Consisting

largely of talc, soapstone is an especially good medium for cooking because it is highly resistant to thermal shock. Its use in cooking technology is generally believed to date to the Late Archaic period, just before pottery was invented or at least used widely.

Pottery eventually replaced soapstone not because pottery was inherently better for cooking, but because it was easier to replace. Because its geological sources are not widespread throughout the East, soapstone was not directly available to many populations, although it was exported as much as 500 km from quarries in the Southeast.

It is fact that pottery eventually replaced soapstone as the cooking medium of choice (or necessity) across all of eastern North America. However, in certain regions of the East, soapstone vessels did not predate pottery. In the Savannah River valley, for instance,

clay pots were made and used for centuries before soapstone vessels appeared locally. The same is true for parts of Florida, Louisiana, and perhaps Alabama and North Carolina. Why soapstone would be adopted for use well after pottery was available is a question of considerable interest, especially considering that many such uses took place in locations well

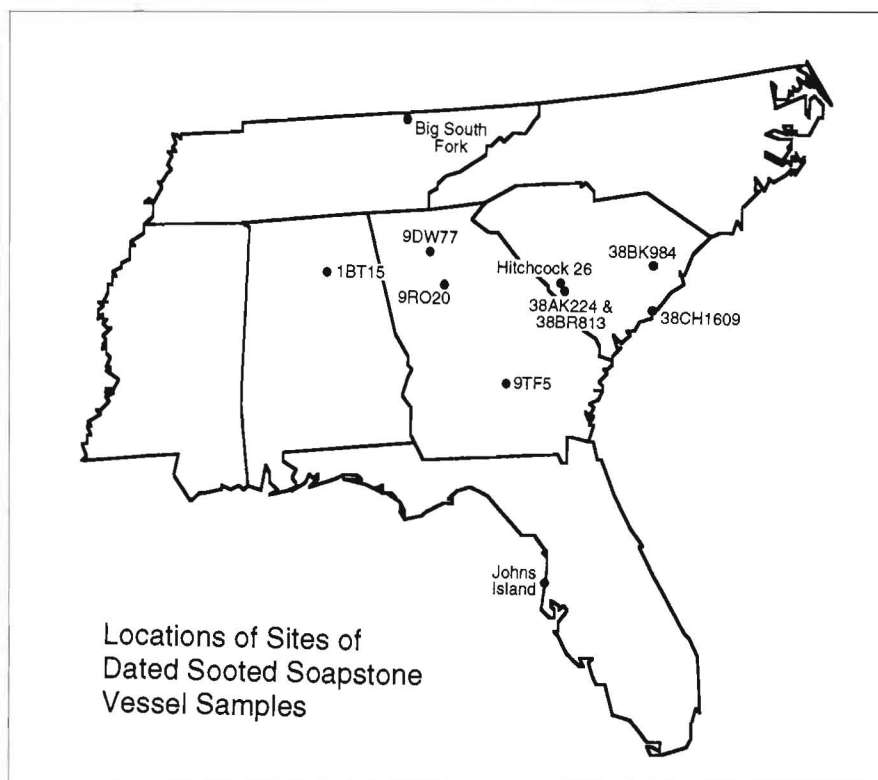
See **ARCHAIC CHRONOLOGY**, Page 20

removed from geological sources of soapstone. I suspect their use had more to do with intergroup politics than with the need to fix supper.

To investigate the cultural circumstances surrounding the use of soapstone vessels, I began in 1995 a project to refine the chronology of this innovation. As with other issues of chronology, soapstone vessel dating suffered from the usual problems of context and association I described earlier. Fortunately, some sherds from soapstone vessels bear traces of carbon residue or soot on their outer surfaces from use over fire. A recent development in radiocarbon dating known as accelerator mass spectrometry (AMS) enables us to date even minute samples of soot. It is an expensive technique, costing about \$600 per sample, but, when used properly, it provides a good age estimate. AMS dates on soot alleviate any uncertainty about the association between what is actually dated and the artifact in question.

Through 1997 I had obtained age estimates of soot from 11 soapstone sherds from 10 sites in four states. The conventional C14 age estimates from these samples range from $3,610 \pm 60$ to $2,570 \pm 40$ B.P. Eight of the 11 dates fall in the three-century period of 3,460 and 3,160 B.P. The use of pottery was already well established in each of the locations represented by this group of eight dates. The older date ($3,610 \pm 60$ B.P.) comes from a site in north-central Georgia, only about 75 km north of the largest quarries of soapstone in the Southeast, Soapstone Ridge near Atlanta. Pottery was clearly a late addition in this area, and may well have been in other parts of the mountain and central plateau region.

To explore this possibility, I sought samples from sites in east Tennessee, particularly the Iddins site excavated



Locations of sites in the Southeast with sooted vessel sherds that have been dated by AMS methods. (SCIAA drawing)

by Dr. Jefferson Chapman of the McClung Museum. Iddins produced a large assemblage of soapstone vessel sherds in the absence of pottery. Dates from the site range from $3,655 \pm 135$ to $3,205 \pm 145$ B.P., although soapstone vessels were not in direct association with any of the dated contexts. Other sites in east Tennessee have yielded dates in the 3,100 to 2,900 range, suggesting that soapstone vessels were a late addition, as was pottery.

Dr. Chapman kindly provided a sample of soot from one of the Iddins sherds, but it proved to be too small for even AMS dating. In its place I submitted a soot sample from a site in the Big South Fork National Park in northern Tennessee. With a conventional C14 age of $3,570 \pm 50$ B.P. (Beta-113255), the Big South Fork sample bolsters a preceramic placement for soapstone vessels in the central mountain region. The technology may very well have persisted into the third

millennium B.P., when pottery finally was adopted in the mountains, but for now we have a good sense of where the origins of soapstone vessel technology may lie.

Funding from the Archaeological Research Trust has helped to expand the chronological database for two ongoing projects. The value of these data is immeasurable. Chronology is the foundation for all that archaeologists seek to interpret, be it the origins of an innovation or the historical connections between two or more neighboring populations. Radiocarbon dating is no panacea; its misapplication has created many ambiguities in the chronologies we hope to construct. Despite its potential problems, radiocarbon dating remains an incredibly important and reliable tool for archaeological research. I am grateful that the ART Board supports efforts to improve our understanding of prehistoric time.

Mounds in Lancaster County on the Catawba River

By Andee Steen, Chair of ART

During the late 1800s, several articles about Indian mounds on the Catawba River appeared in Lancaster, South Carolina newspapers. In February, 1879, *The Carolina Review* carried an article entitled, "A Relic. An Old Indian Mound. Catawba Indians", and in May, 1892, another article, "Fudge's Island Mound," was published in *The Lancaster Enterprise*.

In 1825, Robert Mills recorded a mound site in Lancaster County with The Charleston Museum (site S.C.: L: 1. - 38LA1). The mound was said to be located south of Waxhaw Creek, about a mile north of Landsford, across from Patton's Island (so named because it was granted to William Patton in 1755). The mound was never investigated so the exact location is uncertain. It is thought that the mound was washed away by the great flood of 1916.

There is an island known as Davie or Fudge's island, a mile south of Landsford on the Catawba River. This island, which is said to consist of 75 to 100 acres, belonged to the old Davie plantation, Tivoli. The river is deep around the island except on the west side where it can be forded in times of low water.

Two mounds, one large and one small, are said to have once stood on the lower end of Davie Island. It is said that the larger mound covered an area of about one-quarter of an acre and stood 30 feet high, with steep banks on all sides except on the west where it gently sloped. Viola Caston Floyd wrote in *Lancaster County South Carolina Tours* (1956): "As late as 1880, distinct traces of an Indian mound could be seen on Davie Island, also known as Fudge's Island."

In 1892, William Richardson Davie,

Jr. wrote to the editor of *The State* concerning the mounds on Davie Island: "... The most interesting part of the curiosity is a pond about 75 in length by 50 in breadth from which the earth was taken to build it (the mound). It is 150 yards away and the vast amount of broken pottery which can be found lining the path from one point to the other—a path three or four feet wide strewn to the depth of several inches with these fragments indicate that tons upon tons of earth were carried . . . and dumped upon the pile until it was raised to the height of 40 or 50 feet, the action of the elements and the natural packing of the dirt having brought it down to its present size.

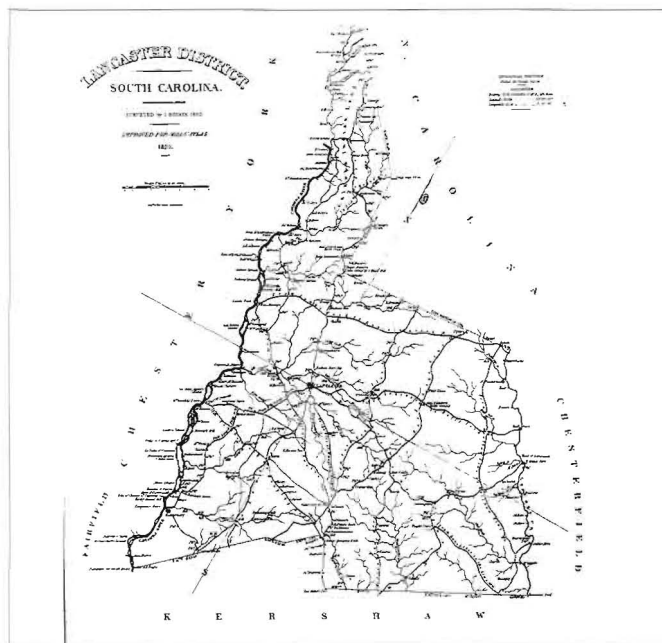
"... Mr. Foreman Sprangg, of Pittsburgh, PA, took from the similar mound near the foot of it a number of charred bones enclosed in a jar or pot a year or so ago. He (Sprangg) wished to open the large mound, but my father having promised to grant the privilege to the Smithsonian Institution, was compelled to put him off with the promise that he would notify him when the agent of that institution came. Since then there have no steps been taken toward seeing what it contained." (It is said that the smaller mound was completely washed away by the great flood of 1916.)

About 1850, on the plantation known as the Old Stewart Place, east of the Catawba River near Waxhaw

Creek, timber was cleared for a field and after cultivating it for a few years a number of Indian graves were unearthed and many artifacts were discovered such as beads, which were described as "made out of some chalk substance," "beautifully shaped" axes, mortars, pestles, and arrowheads.

William Richardson Davie, Jr. wrote in 1892: "As for the graves found in the field opposite (Tivoli), I remember a tenant of my father's unearthing of large pot in a field near the bank of a creek, where an overflow had left one side of it exposed. It was covered with an earthenware lid but contained nothing. It was generally supposed . . . that it was a burial urn."

In 1971, George Teague, archaeologist on staff at SCIAA at the time, recorded a possible burial site (38LA2) in the same area as the mound site south of Waxhaw Creek. These historical accounts are important in providing information on these sites that still have so little known about them.



Robert Mills map of Lancaster County, 1825. (Mills' Atlas of South Carolina)

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Underwater Archaeology

The Fort Frederick Barrel Well

By James D. Spirek

During the Port Royal Sound Survey, a barrel well was recorded adjacent to Fort Frederick (38BU102/1100) on the Beaufort River (See *Legacy* 2(3), Dec. 1997, p.23). The barrel well had been previously identified by Christopher Judge of the South Carolina Heritage Trust Program of the Department of Natural Resources and archaeologist James Legg, who in turn brought it to our attention. The barrel well was exposed along the river bank due to the erosive forces of water and waves.

During 1726, construction commenced to erect a permanent fort on Port Royal Island to protect the town of Beaufort and the surrounding area. Work on Fort Prince Frederick was especially slow and after five years of work the bastions were only partially completed. The work was finally completed in 1735, but the fort had fallen into disrepair by 1740 and was sporadically manned through the 1740s and 1750s. The walls, fabricated from a mixture of lime, shell, and sand, were 5 feet high and 5 feet thick at the top. During the Civil War, the fort was on the property of the Smith plantation, called Old Fort plantation. By this time, local legend suggested the fort was built by the Spanish. Union forces occupied the plantation and used the grounds and houses as an encampment, hospital, and schools for the recently freed slaves. Today, the ruins of the fort, with portions of its walls in the Beaufort River, are on the grounds of the Naval Hospital.

The barrel well is approximately 52 meters upriver of the north tabby wall of the fort. The well was constructed by digging down to the water table



Barrel well at Fort Frederick during the survey in October 1997. (SCIAA photo)

and then placing barrels atop one another to the desired level and then backfilling. The structure may be associated with the original use of the fort, the plantation period, or with the occupying Federal troops. The uppermost barrel is partially exposed and appears to be fairly complete, although slightly distorted into a oblong shape. The barrel is approximately 65 cm in diameter and is made up of 28 staves that are 16 mm thick. The croze grooves for the header piece(s) are visible along the upper part of the staves. A wooden post, 20 cm in diameter, runs through the center of the barrel. While visiting the site during low tide, waves, caused by passing boat wakes, were crashing into the barrel.

After initially assessing the site environment, we decided to stabilize the well to prevent, or at least slow, further erosion. On our next visit, we placed twenty sandbags and GeoFabric™ around and over the well with the help of sport diver George Pledger. This endeavor was meant simply to slow down the erosion process and to give us some time to plan a long-term solution. At each subsequent visit to the well, we have found the sandbags and fabric in disarray. We suspect that curious beachcombers may move the bags and fabric to look at what is being protected, or and the more likely reason, is that during the daily tidal fluctuation waves generated by passing boat wakes pound into and dislodge the

protective berm. On my last visit, not only were the bags and fabric scattered, but the barrel staves were exposed about a foot above the ground, and now are more vulnerable to damage. Whatever the cause or causes for the berm's disintegration, erosion caused by boat wakes and natural processes will continue at the site and planning is necessary to develop a solution to protecting the barrel from the elements.

There are several management options available to us, but the more feasible are, 1) stabilization, or 2) excavation and then stabilization. The first option is to try and stabilize the barrel well and forestall its eventual disintegration with a combination of sandbags, GeoFabric™, and GeoWeb™ to control erosion. The second plan is for the Underwater Archaeology Division to perform a rescue operation to save the exposed barrel. We would excavate the interior and exterior of the exposed barrel and then disassemble it stave by stave. Incidental artifacts will also be retrieved that may aid in identifying the operational date of the well. After removing the barrel



Fort Frederick barrel well staves stabilized with sandbags and GeoFabric™. (SCIAA photo)

and associated artifacts, these components will be brought back to the Institute's conservation facilities. The staves, and other wooden objects, will be conserved using polyethyleneglycol (PEG) to preserve the wood. Other types of artifacts will be treated by

appropriate methods. Following the excavation, and if another barrel is below the visible one, we would then place sediment controls at the site to try and forestall the erosion of the lower barrel.

A rescue operation will preserve the barrel and other artifacts before they slip into the Beaufort River. In order to conserve the wooden barrel staves, however, one piece of conservation equipment is required. A special circulating pump, to constantly move the PEG solution around the staves, needs to be acquired. The desired pump is a 4 HP Honda-Powered 2" Semi-Trash Pump or equivalent. The estimated cost of the pump is \$430.00. If you would like to assist in this conservation project with a tax deductible contribution, please contact Jim Spirek at (803) 777-8170 or e-mail at SpirekJ@Garnet.cla.sc.edu. After the conservation treatment is completed the barrel will be either curated in Columbia, or returned to Beaufort for display.



Sandbags and GeoFabric™ displaced from barrel well. (SCIAA photo)

H.L. Hunley Featured at Seabrook Island

By Christopher Amer

On June 6, 1998 the Seabrook Island Symposium Committee presented their 40th symposium entitled, "The Discovery and Recovery of the CSA *H.L. Hunley*." Featured speakers included, Mr. Warren Lasch, Chairman of the South Carolina *Hunley*

Commission's fundraising organization "Friends of the *Hunley*", myself, and Dr. John Brumgardt, Director of The Charleston Museum. Senator Glenn McConnell, who was scheduled to address the gathering, was unable to attend due to pressing commitments. Ms. Drucie Horton, Seabrook Island Symposium Committee member, kicked off the evening by discussing the *Hunley's* significance. Mr. Lasch

presented a history of the development and operation of the *Hunley* and placed the submarine within an historical context of the Civil War and submarine development. Since I was co-principal investigator of the 1996 assessment project, I presented a slide-illustrated lecture detailing the results of that project, which was conducted

by the Underwater Archaeology Division of SCIAA, the National Park Service's Submerged Cultural Resource Unit, and the Naval Historical Center. Dr. Brumgardt addressed the future of the *Hunley*, which included possible scenarios for conserving the



Symposium participants discuss an interpretive model of the submarine *H.L. Hunley*. Left to right are John Horton, Warren Lasch, Christopher Amer, and John Brumgardt. (SCIAA photo)

iron-hulled boat and unveiled plans for a *Hunley* wing to be added to the The Charleston Museum. Following the presentations, Seabrook resident Mr. John Horton moderated an audience discussion period, which included numerous questions from the audience, many of whom are retired professionals.

Earlier this Spring, the South Carolina *Hunley* Commission announced its decision that The Charleston Museum would conserve, curate, and display the ill-fated submarine. In response to this, Dr. John Brumgardt, Director of The Charleston Museum, Mr. Glenn Keyes, Architect, and Dr. Jonathan Leader traveled to Maryland in April to visit the new Jefferson Patterson Park and Museum Conser-

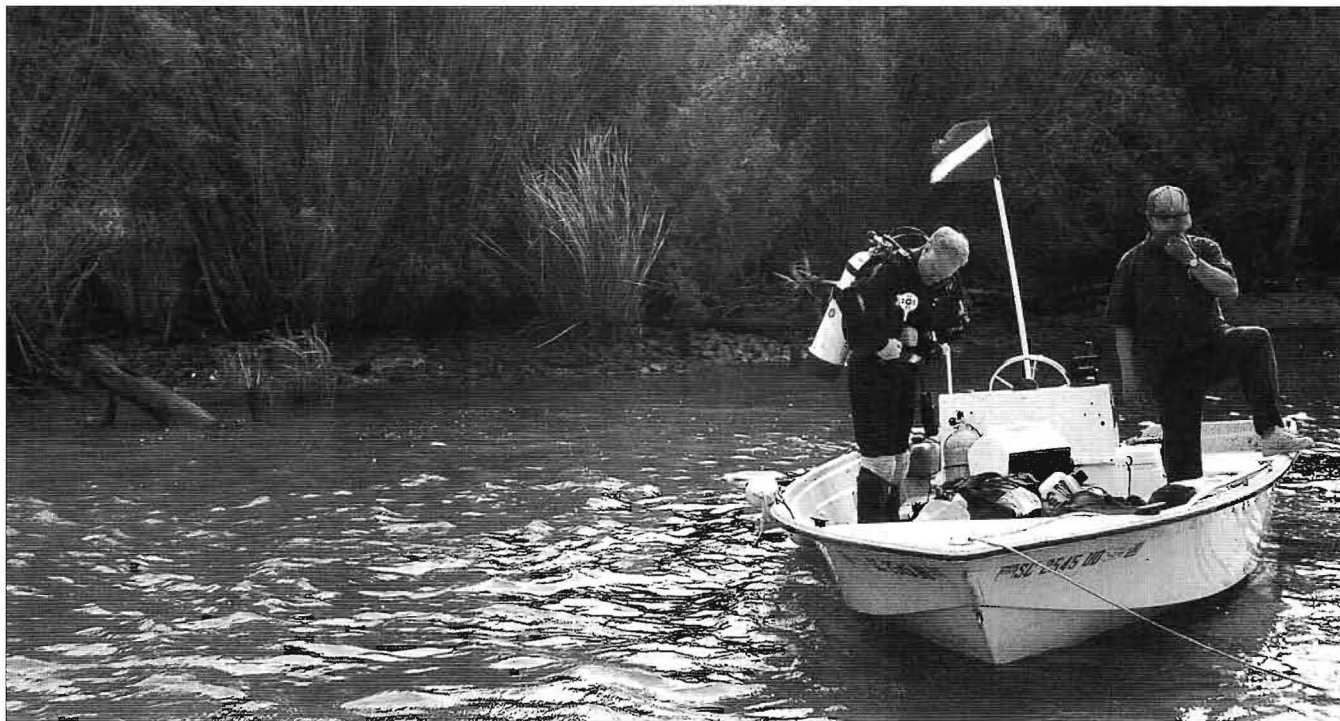
vation Facility. Dr. Robert Neyland, Naval Historical Center, met the group at the airport and ferried them to the laboratory. Ms. Betty Seifert, Chief Conservator, then spent several hours leading the tour and gave a detailed explanation of the facility's planning and operation. The state-of-the-art facility is very interesting and incorporates design elements that may have a direct bearing on the Charles-

ton Museum Facility to be designed.

SCIAA staff Mr. Jim Spirek, myself, Dr. Jonathan Leader, and Mr. Steve Smith continue to provide public lectures on the *Hunley* to organizations like the Sons of Confederate Veterans, citizen groups like the Civitans and Rotary, and at professional conferences.

Cooper River Underwater Heritage Trail

By Lynn Harris



SCIAA Research Affiliate Doug Boehme (left) prepares to dive on the submerged colonial plantation dock at Mepkin Abbey, while George Pledger (right) tends the boat. (SCIAA photo)

During March and April many sport divers volunteered on the Cooper River Underwater Trail Project. Braving the chilly spring water temperatures (around 40 degrees!), enthusiastic teams helped to take underwater photographs, identify local wildlife, map and measure timbers on dock structures and shipwrecks, and attempt artistic renditions in low visibility conditions. Despite the challenging conditions, the divers always completed the task and even added a little extra detail if they had the time.

Many thanks to all those who were part of this project: Gunter and Peggy Weber, Anna and Grey Davis, Avery Currie, Drew Ruddy, George Pledger, Doug Boehme, Brian Johaneck, Charlie Nelson, Joseph Lewis, Chantalle Brunson, Michael Bove, Jonathan Pennington, and Bill Barr. Thanks also to all the Field Training Course

students from Virginia—Wayne Lee, Donald Tuten, Dave Gararo, Thomas Coleman, and Elizabeth Lamons. We are most appreciative of all those who came to the taskforce meetings in Charleston and made useful suggestions about the trail implementation—especially the representatives from local dive stores like East Coast Dive Connection, The Wet Shop, and Charleston Scuba. Useful input also came from historic preservation and heritage tourism aficionados representing the Historic Charleston Foundation and the South Carolina Heritage Corridor in the low country.

SCIAA Underwater Division Staff members are currently designing the underwater slates for the trail and planning the logistics for placing mooring blocks and trail marker buoys on each of the sites. The trail is scheduled to be officially open by October. Slates with site maps, and

historical and environmental information will be distributed through local dive stores. Pamphlets will be placed in visitor centers and dive clubs. The three-mile long trail includes a diverse selection of underwater sites such as: a Revolutionary War shipwreck, a colonial ferry landing, an 18th-century barge, an ocean-going sailing vessel, and a plantation wharf and shipwreck. We hope that the trail will enhance the safety, accessibility, and public education potential of underwater sites in the state.

This project was funded in part through a grant from the National Recreation Trails Grant Program in cooperation with the South Carolina Department of Parks, Recreation, and Tourism and the Federal Highway Administration of the US Department of Transportation.

SCIAA RECEIVES STATE-OF-THE-ART MARINE REMOTE SENSING EQUIPMENT

By Christopher Amer

During the 1997 legislative session, the South Carolina General Assembly appropriated \$109,000 for the Underwater Archaeology Division to purchase an integrated marine remote sensing package. The purpose of the equipment is to allow the Division to continue monitoring the Confederate submarine, *H.L. Hunley*, sunk off Charleston Harbor, and to implement underwater archaeological surveys in state waterways. The package, called ADAP

III, is a combination of diverse electronic components arranged into a state-of-the-art integrated marine remote sensing array. The ensemble consists of a cesium magnetometer (to detect ferrous metals, i.e., steel and iron) a high resolution, digital side scan sonar (to acoustically picture the bottom), digital fathometer, and a Differentially-corrected Global Positioning System (DGPS). Three on-board computers are used in the set-up to gather the diverse data, along with a helmsman digital guide to maintain straight



Jim Spirek (left), Christopher Amer (middle), and Joe Beatty (right), test the ADAP III system at SCIAA. (SCIAA photo)

transects over a targeted area. The collected data will then aid in guiding future underwater archaeological investigations at the *H.L. Hunley* and other submerged cultural sites in state waterways. The package, custom designed at Sandia Research Facility in Albuquerque, New Mexico, is the first of its kind to be produced. A second unit, assembled for the Mexico Subdireccion del Archeologia Subacutica, Instituto Nacional Antropologia e Historica, was delivered to Mexico City this month.



ADAP III sensors, a Marine Sonics side-scan "towfish" (foreground), and a Geometrics cesium magnetometer sensor (background). (SCIAA photo)

SCIAA'S NEW MARITIME WEB PAGE

By Lynn Harris

(<http://www.cla.sc.edu/sciaa/staff/amer/index.html>). The SCIAA home page has a new component—a maritime web page. The hobby diver licensing system, sport diver education program, underwater sites and projects, and a variety of topics related to South Carolina's maritime history are covered in this richly-illustrated page. These topics include information about the history of shipbuilding and different vessel types like canoes, sailing vessels, and barges.

The web page is designed to be part of the Underwater Archaeology Division's education program for sport divers. Lists of references after each theme provides references for further reading making it a potentially valuable research tool for university students and other maritime specialists. Illustrations and descriptions of underwater work in South Carolina give the non-diving public a brief glimpse into the regional realm of aquatic antiquity.

Production of the page is funded in part through a grant from the South Carolina Humanities Council.

SCIAA News

NEW ARCHAEOLOGICAL EXHIBIT AT GREENWOOD MUSEUM

The Greenwood Museum's annual appreciation award was presented to SCIAA for their Small Museum Outreach Project due to the work of Joy Staats and Sean Moroney, who were working as student assistants for SCIAA last winter. They both received personalized awards for organizing the museum's prehistoric artifact collection, labeling artifacts properly, and identifying fakes and removing them from the displays. The museum is open from Wednesday to Friday (10:00 AM to 5:00 PM) and Saturday and Sunday (2:00 to 5:00 PM).

KEN SASSAMAN LEAVES SCIAA FOR PROFESSORSHIP IN FLORIDA

Kenneth E. Sassaman is leaving SCIAA after 12 years as an archaeologist on the staff. This fall he is taking a position as an assistant professor in the Department of Anthropology at the University of Florida in Gainesville. As many of you know, Ken has done some very fine work on the Late Archaic peoples of South Carolina and Georgia, particularly the Stallings Culture. In recent years, Ken has written and edited a number of books and monographs summarizing the archaeology of the early pottery makers of the Southeast, as well as Paleoindian and Early Archaic cultures.

Ken will be missed by his many friends here at the Institute and across South Carolina for his keen mind and fun sense of humor, and we know he will do great things in Florida. He will remain a Research Affiliate with the Institute and will continue as editor of *South Carolina Antiquities* for the Archaeological Society of South Carolina.



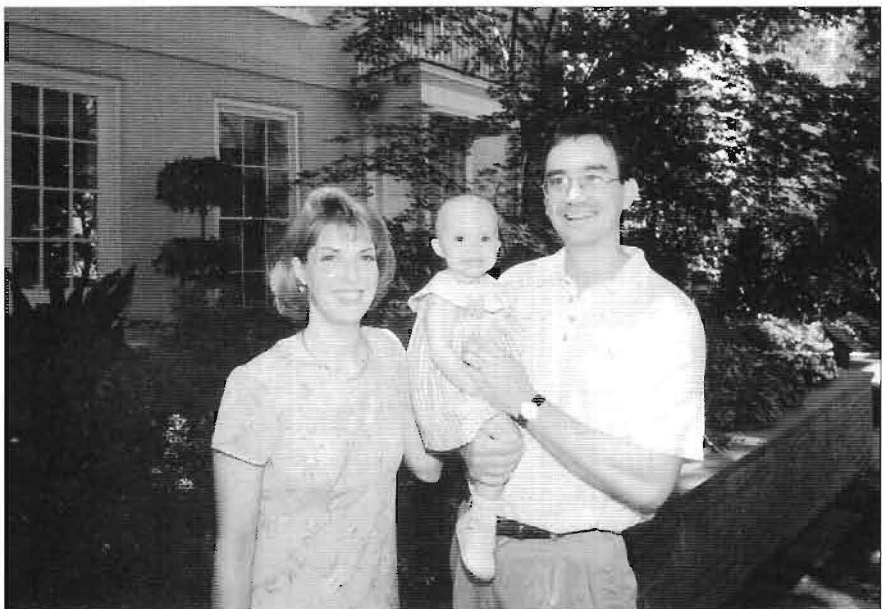
Lyda Carroll, Museum Director, presents appreciation award to SCIAA Director Bruce Rippeteau. (Photo by Chris Amer)

SCIAA PUBLICATION CHOSEN AS ONE OF THE 10 MOST NOTABLE STATE GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS FOR 1997

On March 16, 1998, The South Carolina State Library in Columbia recognized the recipients of the 10 most notable state government publications for 1997. The SCIAA publication chosen was entitled, *Old Farm, New Farm: An Archaeology of Rural Modernization in the Aiken Plateau, 1875-1950*, by Melanie A. Cabak and Mary M. Inkrot, Savannah River Archaeological Research Papers 9, Occasional Papers of the Savannah River Archaeological Research Program, SCIAA, University of South Carolina. This is the third SCIAA publication to be chosen by the State Library.



Jim Johnson, SC State Library, Mark Brooks, SRARP/SCIAA, Dennis Regan, US DOE, and Bruce Rippeteau, SCIAA. (Photo by Nena Powell Rice)



Cherry, Caroline, and Ken Sassaman at going away party. (Photo by Daryl P. Miller)

William L. Koob, Jr. (1919-1998) Memorial Fund

By Martha Zierden, Curator of Archaeology at The Charleston Museum

The Archaeological Society of South Carolina lost a respected colleague and dear friend with the passing of Col. William L. Koob, Jr. on March 26. Bill was a long-time member of the Society and a founding member of the Charleston Area Chapter, where he served as Secretary-Treasurer for many years. He was Vice-President of the Society in 1989-1990 and 1994-1995.

A veteran of World War II and the Korean Conflict, he entered active duty as a Second Lieutenant in 1941, and received a regular Army commission in 1942. His World War II service included tours of duty as a combat observer, flying anti-submarine patrol in the North Atlantic, and as an infantry officer with the 44th Infantry Division. Serving with the 317th Infantry Regiment in northern France, he was severely wounded in combat in August 1944. He was later a Military Attaché and the Senior Advisor to the Austrian Army (1958-1961). He was subsequently Director of the Weapons Department at the Army Infantry School, Fort Benning, Georgia, from 1964-1966. His awards and decorations include the Combat Infantry Badge; the Legion of Merit with Oak Leaf Cluster; the Bronze Star for Heroism, with Two Oak Leaf Clusters for Meritorious Achievement; the Purple Heart; the Air Medal; and the Army Commendation Medal with Oak Leaf Cluster.

Bill's interest in archaeology began after his retirement in 1972, during his residency in Florence, Alabama. His principal area of interest was the collecting, study, and replication of lithic tools of prehistoric Americans. After his move to Charleston in 1974, he studied the lithic collection made by Ann King Gregorie in 1925 around

the Mt. Pleasant area. This effort was published in *South Carolina Antiquities* in 1976. Since that time, Bill was a meticulous scholar of lithics, including replication. His "Koob-o-facts" are familiar to all, and many have graced the Field Day auctions. Bill was a regular knapper and demonstrator at Archaeology Field Day. But he was also a teacher, and he presented



Bill Koob flintknapping. (SCIAA photo)

numerous flintknapping demonstrations to students from grade school to college. Following a correspondence with Dr. Michael Gramley, he journeyed to Dover, Tennessee, to gather chert specimens; he then prepared a program on the Dover Chert sites, and presented them for South Carolina Archaeology Week in 1993. His most recent effort concerned the study and

replication of shell tools following a Charleston Chapter project at a possible shell tool production site near Stratton Place Shell Ring. This information was published in *South Carolina Antiquities* in 1996.

Bill was a long-time volunteer at the Charleston Museum; here he organized and inventoried the entire prehistoric collections, prepared exhibits on lithic tools for the Discover Me Room, and replicated tools for the prehistoric section of the permanent exhibition hall. Bill was also a meticulous note-taker, and his detailed minutes of the Charleston Area Chapter meetings serve as an encyclopedia of archaeological research in and around South Carolina. These records were summarized and published in *South Carolina Antiquities* in 1989. Bill's years of service to the Archaeological Society of South Carolina were recognized on numerous occasions. He received the Society's Outstanding Service Award in 1994 and 1998, the Distinguished Archaeologist of the year in 1987 and 1998, and Publication of the Year in 1989 and 1990.

Bill is survived by his wife, Mary Wall Koob of Mt. Pleasant; two sons, William Lindsay Koob, III, of Mt. Pleasant, and Jeffrey C. Koob of Columbia; and one daughter, Laurie K. Britton of Norristown, Pennsylvania. An informal memorial service for William L. Koob, Jr. was held by members of the Archaeological Society of South Carolina's Spring Workshop at Sesquicentennial State Park in Columbia on April 25, 1998. Memorial donations may be made to the Archaeological Society of South Carolina in care of Nena Powell Rice, Treasurer, 1321 Pendleton Street, Columbia, SC 29208 (803) 777-8170.

**SOUTH CAROLINA INSTITUTE OF ARCHAEOLOGY AND ANTHROPOLOGY
PUBLICATIONS FOR SALE**

Note from Head of Publication in SCIAA - Dianne M. Boyd

The feature publications for this quarter is Anthropological Studies No. 10 - *Proceedings of the Second International Conference on Pedo-Archaeology April 6-9, 1994* and Research Manuscript No. 226- *A Memoir of the Archaeological Excavation of Fort Prince George Pickens County, South Carolina*.

Anthropological Studies No. 10 - *Proceedings of the Second International Conference on Pedo-Archaeology April 6-9, 1994*. This conference was held in Columbia, South Carolina on the above dates. One of the objectives of the conference was to incorporate the geology and pedology of the region with that of the local archaeology in the midlands of South Carolina. The report was edited by Albert C. Goodyear, John E. Foss and Kenneth Sassaman.

Research Manuscript No. 226- *A Memoir of the Archaeological Excavation of Fort Prince George Pickens County, South Carolina along with Pertinent Historical Documentation by Marshall W. Williams Madison, Georgia April 24, 1998*. Fort Prince George was a British frontier fort situated on the Keowee River in what is now Pickens County, South Carolina. It was located in the flood plain of the river which, later years, after the fort's demise, became prime bottom land for growing corn. The site of this fort was about twelve and a half miles upstream from present-day Clemson University, and lay just a few hundred yards north of where Crow Creek emptied into the Keowee River.

The price for the publications are as follows:

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1998 SOUTH CAROLINA ARCHAEOLOGY MONTH

By Nena Powell Rice

During the month of September 1998, the South Carolina archaeological community will celebrate a series of statewide events designed to raise public awareness of the state's multi-cultural heritage and enlist public support and participation in resource conservation. The 7th Annual Archaeology Month in South Carolina (AMSC) will be held

September 3 - October 3, 1998, and will culminate at Sesquicentennial State Park in Columbia for the 11th Annual Archaeology Field Day on October 2-3, sponsored by the Archaeological Society of South Carolina, Inc and the SC Department of Parks, Recreation, and Tourism. Participants learn about past cultures through primitive living skill demonstrations. The goal of the professional community of South Carolina is to promote archaeological education statewide in South Carolina.

A Calendar of Events booklet listing all programs will be available this summer and will be distributed to over 10,000 people including every school, museum, and county library in the state. A proclamation has been signed by the Governor of South Carolina. The theme of Archaeology Month in 1998 is *Preserve Our Prehistoric Past* with a focus on



Alan May instructs the use of the blow gun, a popular activity at Archaeology Field Day. (Photo courtesy of the Archaeological Society of South Carolina)

the newly discovered petroglyphs or rock art in the upstate.

The Institute will sponsor an exciting conference called *Coastal Connections: Past and Future*, on September 12, an archaeological canoe trip on the Congaree River on September 13, and four presentations at the Charleston Maritime Festival on September 25-27.

Several special programs will be offered by the many archaeological organizations during Archaeology Month. By the end of July, the Calendar of Events will be listed on SCIAA's web site: <http://www.cla.sc.edu/sciaa/sciaa.html>. For further information about any of these programs, please contact Nena Powell Rice at SCIAA, USC, 1321 Pendleton Street, Columbia, SC 29208 (nrice@sc.edu) (803) 777-8710.

THE SOUTHEASTERN ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONFERENCE IN GREENVILLE IN NOVEMBER

The Southeastern Archaeological Conference (SEAC) is the regional conference for professional archaeologists working in the Southeastern United States. SCIAA will be the host for this year's conference, which will be held on November 11-14, 1998, in Greenville, South Carolina. A host reception is being planned for Thursday evening at the Centre Stage for the 35th anniversary of SCIAA and the Great Spirits of SEAC. A dance and cash bar is scheduled for Friday evening. For more information, please contact the program or local arrangement chairs.

The meeting is open to the public who may be interested in a wide range of topics on archaeology throughout the Southeast. Meeting registration is \$40.00 for a regular member (before October 1); \$45.00 thereafter; and \$30.00 for a student member with proper ID (before October 1); \$35.00 thereafter. Accommodations have been reserved at the Hyatt Regency Greenville, Greenville Commons, 220 North Main Street, Greenville, SC 29601, (864) 235-1234 or toll-free at 1 (800) 233-1234. Room rates are \$86.00 single and double; \$96.00 triple or quad. The cut-off date for reservations is October 11, 1998. Municipal parking at hotel is \$5.00 per vehicle per day. Contact Ken Sassaman at (352) 392-2031 in Gainesville, FL for general information.

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